FBIS DAILY REPORT

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DEATH OF AWP POLITBURO MEMBER KAPO ANNOUNCED

Radio Announcement 25 September

AU250848 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 0600 GMT 25 Sep 79 AU

[Communique issued by AWP Central Committee, the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, the Council of Ministers of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania and the General Council of the Albanian Democratic Front on 24 September]

[Text] The AWP Central Committee, the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, the Council of Ministers of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania and the General Council of the Albanian Democratic Front, with profound sadness, inform the party and all the people that following a severe illness, Comrade Hysni Kapo, AWP Central Committee Politburo member and secretary, member of Defense Council, deputy of the People's Assembly, member of the General Council of the Albanian Democratic Front, hero of the people and hero of socialist labor, died on 23 September 1979 at 2130.

With Comrade Hysni Kapo's death, the AWP, the working class and all the Albanian people lost a dear and loyal son, a glorious and talented leader of the party and of the people in the national liberation struggle, as well as--throughout the entire period of the construction of socialism--a distinguished state and social personality.

A close collaborator of Comrade Enver Hoxha, tireless worker and organizer of rare talent, Comrade Hysni Kapo carried out extremely intensive activity for the comprehensive consolidation of the party, the construction of socialism and the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat, education, constant strengthening and modernization of our armed forces, the strengthening of the country's defense in merciless struggle against all internal and external enemies; for the implementation of our party's principled policy and for the defense of the lofty rights and interests of the country in the international field.

Comrade Hysni Kapo devoted all his life as a proletarian leader and internationalist militant to the great cause of the party, the people and socialism; to the triumph of the revolution and of Marxism-Leninism. He was an undaunted fighter against imperialism and modern revisionism. Comrade Hysni Kapo's unforgettable life and deeds will always be great example and inspiration to the communists, the working people and the new generations of socialist Albania in the struggle for the great cause of socialism and communism.

But the party, the working class, the cooperativist peasantry and all the Albanian people will transform this severe and untimely loss into strength and steel-like unity around the party led by Comrade Enver Hoxha. They will raise even higher their mobilization and revolutionary spirit to continually further the construction of socialism and to consolidate the country's defense.

[Signed] The AWP Central Committee, the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, the Council of Ministers of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, the General Council of the Albanian Democratic Front.

Tirana, 24 September 1979.

Hoxha Address on Occasion

AU250924 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 0600 GMT 25 Sep 79 AU

[Announcement on 24 September joint meeting in Tirana of the AWP Central Committee, the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, the Council of Ministers of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania and of the Presidium of the General Council of the Albanian Democratic Front]

[Text] At 1800 on 24 September 1979, under the chairmanship of Comrade Enver Hoxha, first secretary of the AWP central Committee, a joint meeting was held of the plenum of the AWP Central Committee, the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania and of the Presidium of the General Council of the Albanian Democratic Front. At the meeting, Comrade Enver Hoxha, first secretary of the AWP Central Committee, informed those present about the death of Comrade Hysni Kapo, AWP Central Committee Politburo member and secretary, member of the Defense Council of the Albanian Democratic Front.

In his speech, Comrade Enver Hoxha highly appreciated the work and heroic struggle of Comrade Hysni Kapo as a Marxist-Leninist and distinguished party and state leader, as a constant fighter who devoted all his life to the great cause of the party and of the people, the construction of socialism in resolute struggle against all internal and external enemies. Comrade Enver Hoxha expressed the belief that this profound sadness would be transformed by the party and the Albanian people into a great mobilizing force to increasingly temper the unity of the party's ranks and the unity of the people around the party to successfully implement the tasks in all fields of socialist construction and of the country's defense.

[Signed] The AWP Central Committee Plenum, the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, the Council of Ministers of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania and the Presidium of the General Council of the Albanian Democratic Front.

Tirana, 24 September 1979

Funeral Commission Appointed

AU250944 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 0600 GMT 25 Sep 79 AU

[Decision issued on 24 September on creation of the commission to organize funeral ceremony for Hysni Kapo, AWP Central Committee Politburo member]

[Text] The AWP Central Committee, the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, the Council of Ministers of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania and the General Council of the Albanian Democratic Front have decided to create a commission to organize the funeral ceremony of Comrade Hysni Kapo, AWP Central Committee Politburo member and secretary, member of the Defense Council, deputy of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania and member of the General Council of the Albanian Democratic Front, with the following composition: Enver Hoxha, chairman, and the following members: Mehmet Shehu, Adil Carcani, Ramiz Alia, Kadri Hassiu, Haki Toska, Hekuran Isai, Manush Myftiu, Pali Miska, Rita Marko, Spiro Koleka, Simon Stefani, Pilo Peristeri, Lenka Cuko, Llambi Gegprifti, Qirjako Mihali, Haxhi Lleshi and Shefqet Peci.

[signed] The AWP Central Committee, the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, the Council of Ministers of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania and the General Council of the Albanian Democratic Front.

Tirana, 24 September 1979.

Days of National Mourning

AU250945 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 0600 GMT 25 Sep 79 AU

[Decision on proclamation of national mourning to honor memory of Comrade Hysni Kapo]

[Text] The AWP Central Committee, the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania and the Council of Ministers of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania have decided to proclaim national mourning on 25-29 September 1979 to honor the memory of Comrade Hysni Kapo. All institutions and state and social organs will fly the national flag at half mast; all theater and movie performances, concerts and other cultural activities are to be interrupted; at the time of the funeral, work is to be stopped for 5 minutes at all work and production centers.

[Signed] The AWP Central Committee, the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania and the Council of Ministers of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania.

Tirana, 24 September 1979.

Cause of Death Determined

AU251023 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 0600 GMT 25 Sep 79 AU

[Text] Comrade Hysni Kapo died on 23 September 1979 at 2130 in one of the best known clinics of Paris as a result of a severe and incurable case of cancer of the pancreas. He was treated with the greatest of care by a team of distinguished French professors and physicians headed by Paul Miliez, a professor of worldwide renown and great friend of Albania, and a special medical commission of Albanian physicians made up of the following: Professor Llambi Zicishti, minister of health, Professor Fejzi Hoxha, Professor Petrit Gashi, Dr Dine Abazi, and Dr Skender Dauti.

BRIEFS

YUGOSLAV TROUPE IN TIRANA--The Troup of Pristine, Yugoslavia, Radio-Television arrived in Tirana on 9 September at the invitation of the General Directorate of the Albanian Radio-Television. The troupe was met by Marash Hajati, director of television, and other leading cadres of the Albanian Radio-Television. The symphony orchestra of the Pristine Radio-Television gave its first concert in Tirana on the evening of 10 September. Attending were workers, people of art and culture, youths and others. Also attending were Manush Myftiu, deputy premier; Tefta Cami, minister of education and culture; Dritero Agolli, chairman of the Union of Albanian Writers and Artists; Cajup Rusmali, general director of the Albanian Radio-Television; Ksenofon Nushi, deputy minister of foreign affairs; and other comrades. Trajko Lipkovski, Yugoslav ambassador to Albania, was also present. [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 2000 GMT 10 Sep 79 AU]

USSR'S GEORGIY ARBATOV DEPARTS 24 SEPTEMBER

AU242040 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1900 GMT 24 Sep 79 AU

[Text] Academician Georgiy Arbatov, CPSU Central Committee candidate member and director of the United States and Canada Institute at the USSR Academy of Sciences, departed on 24 September from Bulgaria. He was received by Petur Mladenov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and minister of foreign affairs, and Dimitur Stanishev and Stoyan Mikhaylov, BCP Central Committee secretaries.

REPORTAGE ON VISIT OF FRENCH TU DELEGATION

Zhivkov 24 September Reception

AU241847 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1530 GMT 24 Sep 79 AU

[Text] On 24 September Comrade Todor Zhivkov, received Georges Seguy, secretary general of the French General Confederation of Labor [CGT] and member of the Politburo of the French Communist Party. Misho Mishev, chairman of the Bulgarian Trade Unions Central Council and BCP Central Committee secretary, attended the meeting.

Talks Begin

AU241850 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1530 GMT 24 Sep 79 AU

[Text] Official talks between a delegation of the Bulgarian Trade Unions Central Council led by Misho Mishev, chairman of the Central Council, and a delegation of the French General Confederation of Labor [CGT] led by Georges Seguy, secretary general of the confederation began on 24 September in Sofia. In a friendly atmosphere the delegations exchanged information on the tasks confronting the two trade union organizations at present. Issues of the international trade union movement were reviewed. Further expansion of the cooperation between the two organizations was discussed.

ISRAELI PEACE MOVEMENT DELEGATION PAYS VISIT

AU242037 Sofia BTA in English 1840 GMT 24 Sep 79 AU

[Text] Sofia, Sept. 24 (BTA)--Admiration for Bulgaria's dynamic march along the road of socialism, admiration for the Bulgarian people's confidence in the present and the future, such are the impressions the members of a delegation of the Israel Peace and Equality Movement gained during their 10-day visit to Bulgaria.

"We saw thousands of smiling faces in Bulgaria," said the leader of the delegation, Mr Yohohua Inga, member of the Secretariat of the Communist Party of Israel, today at the final meeting at the National Council of the Fatherland Front.

This visit of the Israeli delegation laid the foundation of cooperation between the Israel Peace and Equality Movement and the Bulgarian Fatherland Front--Bulgaria's most numerous socio-political organization.

Besides their talks with a delegation of the Fatherland Front, the guests made a tour of the country to become familiar with the front's activity in building up the moral and political unity of the Bulgarian people.

Tomorrow the delegation leaves.

MALTA CP DELEGATION ARRIVES 24 SEPTEMBER

AU241851 Sofia BTA in English 1448 GMT 24 Sep 79 AU

[Text] Sofia, Sept. 24 (BTA)--A delegation of the Communist Party of Malta, headed by its chairman, Mr Antoni Baldacchino arrived here today at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party.

ZHIVKOV TO VISIT LAOS BEGINNING OF OCTOBER

AU241845 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 24 Sep 79 AU

[Text] At the invitation of the Central Committee of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party and the Government of the People's Democratic Republic of Laos, a Bulgarian party-state delegation led by Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and State Council chairman, will pay Laos an official and friendly visit to Laos in the beginning of October.

PEOPLE'S ARMY DAY CELEBRATED 21 SEPTEMBER

Belgrade Celebration

LD212324 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2202 GMT 21 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--The 35th anniversary of the Bulgarian People's Army was marked in a formal manner today at the Yugoslav People's Army Club in Belgrade. In addition to a large number of generals and officers, among whom were Col Gen Radovan Vojvodic and Lt Col Gen Predrag Djuric, also in attedance were Rayko Nikolov, Bulgarian ambassador to Yugoslavia, and Maj Gen Nestor Stefanov, military attache.

Order of the Day

AU251000 Sofia NARODNA ARMIYA in Bulgarian 22 Sep 79 p 1 AU

[Text of "Order of the Day" issued by Army Gen Dobri Dzhurov, minister of national defense, on the occasion of Army Day--the 35th anniversary of the creation of the Bulgarian People's Army]

[Text] Order of the Day issued by the minister of national defense of the People's Republic of Bulgaria:

Comrades officers, generals and admirals,

Comrade soldiers, sailors, sergeants and petty officers,

Comrades workers, technicians, engineers and employees in military enterprises and offices,

Soldiers of the reserve,

Today, our country will festively celebrate the 35th anniversary of the Bulgarian People's Army. Created by the BCP and having inherited the militant and revolutionary traditions of the workers' and peasants' detachments of the September uprising of 1923, and of the People's Liberation Insurgent Army of 1941-44, our People's Army is unshakably standing loyal guard, watching over the socialist motherland, and has earned the love and gratitude of the Bulgarian people.

We celebrate this glorious anniversary under circumstances of great labor and political upsurge in our country. The working people are devoting selfless efforts to the implementation of the decisions adopted by the 11th BCP Congress and the national party conference, decisions aimed at achieving high prosperity and a high quality of labor in all sectors of our lives.

The years of freedom that have elapsed are years of basic, revolutionary changes, of great constructive work and stormy upsurge. They were the most remarkable and fruitful period in the entire 13-centuries-old history of Bulgaria. The industrious Bulgarian people, under the leadership of the Communist Party, have most fully revealed their own creative and constructive talents. Now our motherland is a flourishing socialist state with a rapidly developing industry, agriculture, science, culture and education, a country with great international prestige.

Along with the comprehensive upsurge of our motherland, the Bulgarian People's Army has also strengthened and developed. Under the party's leadership and with the generous assistance of the invincible Soviet Army our army developed as a powerful force, capable of defending our people's peaceful labor and the national independence of our country, capable of contributing to the Warsaw Pact Treaty Organization for the preservation of peace and for the protection of the socialist community's achievements.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria, along with the fraternal socialist countries, consistently and perseveringly implements a peace-loving, Leninist foreign policy. However, under the conditions of overt aggressive actions carried out by the imperialist forces and the present Chinese leadership, the communist party and the people's government are devoting constant attention to increasing the militant readiness of the Bulgarian People's Army. The economic and military power of our country and of the socialist community guarantee world peace and the peoples' progress.

The soldiers and commanders welcome Bulgarian Army Day in unity and cohesion, rallied around the BCP Central Committee, headed by Comrade Todor Zhivkov. Thanks to the expanded socialist competition, they have achieved new and greater successes in combat and political training and in mastering military science, weapons, and technical equipment. Our army personnel have always been ready and are always ready, at the party's and government's call, to fulfill their duty of defending our motherland and the socialist community, side by side with the fraternal armies of the Warsaw Pact member countries, headed by the legendary Soviet Army. Comrades soldiers, commanders, military workers and employees, soldiers of the reserve:

I congratulate you most sincerely on the occasion of the 35th anniversary of the Bulgarian People's Army and I wish you health, personal happiness and even greater successes in implementing the party's instructions about perfecting the planning and the socialist organization of the soldiers' work, in most fully using your training and your material, as well as your technical base, in order to increase the combat and mobilization readiness of our staffs and troops.

I issue the following order in connection with the celebration of the 35th anniversary of the Bulgarian People's Army:

On 23 September 1979, festive illuminations are to be held in Sofia--our capital--as well as in the cities of Plovdiv, Sliven and Varna.

Long live the Bulgarian People's Army--the reliable guard, watching over our socialist motherland!

Glory to the BCP--the organizer and source of inspiration of all our victories.

Long live the unity and militant friendship among the armies of the Warsaw Pact member-countries, headed by the invincible Soviet Army!

Long live our beloved fatherland--the People's Republic of Bulgaria!

Signed: the minister of national defense, Army General Dobri Dzhurov.

Dzhurov Wreath-Laying Ceremony

AU211717 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1330 GMT 21 Sep 79 AU

[Summary] "On the occasion of 23 September--Bulgarian Army Day--and on the 35th anniversary of the Bulgarian Army's creation, wreaths were laid in Sofia today at the mausoleum of Georgi Dimitrov, the Bulgarian people's teacher and leader, outstanding figure of the international communist and workers movement."

The wreaths were laid on behalf of the Ministry of National Defense, on behalf of the Ministry of Interior, on behalf of the Soviet-Bulgarian Friendship Committee, as well as on behalf of the Sofia City Party, trade union, Komsomol and Fatherland Front Committees, and other institutions and mass organizations.

Wreaths were also laid today at the Soviet Army's monument, at the "fraternal tomb" in the "Park of Freedom" and at the Lozenets District soldiers burial place, as well as at the monument devoted to the late Marshal Tolbukhin.

"The ceremonies were attended by Dobri Dzhurov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and minister of national defense, by heads of departments at the BCP Central Committee, by deputy ministers of defense and leaders of sociopolitical mass organizations, as well as by officers and generals of the Bulgarian People's Army.

"Also among those present were Nikita Tolubeyev, USSR ambassador to Bulgaria, and Col Gen Khachik Ambaryan, the representative to the Bulgarian People's Army of the Joint Supreme Command for Warsaw Pact forces, as well as military attaches from the socialist countries' diplomatic missions accredited in Sofia."

BRIEFS

AGROMETEOROLOGICAL SESSION--The seventh session of the Committee on Agrometeorology at the Meteorological World Organization [MWO] opened in Sofia yesterday. Representatives of approximately 50 member-countries of MWO will discuss issues devoted to the basic problems of the theory and practice of agrometeorology on a worldwide scale and on its closer connection with the increase of agricultural production. The session will continue until 28 September 1979, working in small groups. [Text] [Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 18 Sep 79 p 2 AU]

PETUR DYULGEROV'S ACTIVITIES--On 20 September Petur Dyulgerov, BCP Central Committee secretary, chairman of the party-state Commission on Work with Youth and Komsomol Members, met with youth representatives from the eighth Sofia District and discussed future tasks of the district's youth. [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 20 Sep 79 AU]

FORMER CSSR PRESIDENT SVOBODA'S OFFICIAL OBITUARY

AU231346 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 21 Sep 79 pp 1, 2 AU

[Obituary issued by the CPCZ Central Committee, the CSSR president, the CSSR Government, the CSSR Federal Assembly and the Central Committee of the CSSR National Front: "Comrade L. Svoboda Has Died"]

[Text] On 20 September 1979 Army General Comrade Ludvik Svoboda, merited party and state official and member of the CPCZ Central Committee, died after a prolonged and grave illness.

Comrade Ludvik Svoboda was born on 25 November 1895 in Hroznatin in the Bohemian-Moravian uplands. He grew up in a large family in the poverty-stricken area of the highlands. In March 1915 he was drafted into the Austro-Hungarian Army and sent to the Russian front. After 1 year in Russian captivity he joined the Czechoslovak army troops that were being formed in the Ukraine. After his return home in 1920 he briefly took charge of his father's farm. In 1922 he returned to the Czechoslovak Army. Immediately after the destruction of Czechoslovakia, Ludvik Svoboda participated in organizing the anti-fascist resistance movement in Eastern Moravia. At the beginning of June 1939 he left for Poland where he participated in the shaping of the Czechoslovak army group abroad, which he transferred to the Soviet Union in September 1939.

After the invasion of the USSR by Hitlerite Germany, Ludvik Svoboda organized in Buzuluk, on instruction of the Moscow CPCZ leadership and Comrade Klement Gottwald personally, the first independent Czechoslovak battalion, which became renowned in the memorable battle near Sokolov in March 1943. He demonstrated his dauntlessness and courage as head of the first independent Czechoslovak brigade and the first Czechoslovak Army Corps during the glorious Carpathian-Dukla operation.

His son Miroslav, who was tortured to death in the Mauthausen concentration camp, became a victim of fascism. On 4 April 1945 Ludvik Svoboda was appointed government member and minister of national defense of the Czechoslovak Republic. In May 1948 he was elected deputy to the National Assembly and in the 1948-1950 period he was member of the CPCZ Central Committee. At the beginning of the fifties when a grave violation of Leninist principles took place in the party, Ludvik Svoboda--although affected--did not become embittered and he continued to work devotedly. In the 1954-58 period he was chief of the Klement Gottwald Military Academy in Prague. Later on he continued to work actively in public functions and was at the same time active in the military historical institute. He wrote the book "From Buzuluk to Prague" and numerous other memoirs and studies.

On 30 March 1968 Ludvik Svoboda was elected CSSR president. At the same time he became supreme commander of the armed forces. At the 14th CPCZ Congress he was elected member of the CPCZ Central Committee and member of its Presidium. In March 1973 he was re-elected CSSR president. As a consequence of a grave illness he ceased to perform the duties of this office in May 1975.

Comrade Ludvik Svoboda was the bearer of numerous Czechoslovak high state decorations. The title "Hero of the CSSR" was conferred on him three times and he was twice awarded the Klement Gottwald Order for Building the Socialist Homeland and the Order of the Republic. He also became bearer of the Order of the White Lion for Victory, First Class, of the Order of the Slovak National Uprising, of the Order of 25 February 1948 and of the Order of Victorious February. He was also bearer of the highest Soviet decoration--the title "Hero of the Soviet Union." Twice he was awarded the Lenin and the Suvorov Orders and on his 75th birthday he was awarded the Order of the October Revolution. The international Lenin prize "for consolidating peace among nations" was also conferred on him. He was also honored by orders and decorations of the other fraternal socialist countries and of other states.

Ludvik Svoboda has gone down forever in the modern history of our nations. His name will be always linked with the struggle for Czechoslovak independence, for the liberation of our nations from fascist bondage, for the socialist upsurge of our country. His name will always retain its honorable place in the chronicles of the struggle for peace, freedom and progress throughout the world. His deeds stemmed from his love for the working people, from his deep patriotism, from his faithfulness to the ideas of Marxism-Leninism, from his deepest internationalist feelings and from his conviction about the historical mission of the Soviet Union. He was linked with the Soviet Union by the deepest fraternal internationalist ties, which were sealed in the joint struggle, by jointly shed blood.

Dedication to the Czechoslovak people and faithfulness to their leading forces--the CPCZ--and sincere feelings of the purest friendship toward the Soviet people became the credo of his life, the basis of his exemplary moral strength, of his revolutionary optimism and of his awareness of high responsibility for the fate of the Czechoslovak state. This was manifested at the time of Munich, during World War II and in the decisive clash between the working people and the bourgeoisie in February 1948 when he stood loyally at the side of the people, of the workers class.

He demonstrated his outstanding human qualities, his statesmanlike prudence and foresight and his high responsibility also in the complicated situation in 1968 when he used all his authority to take a stand against disruption and assumed a stand among the front ranks of the defenders of socialism to defend the honor of tne CPCZ and friendship with the Soviet Union. He significantly contributed to the formation of the new Marxist-Leninist leadership led by Comrade Gustav Husak and to pushing through the line aimed at consolidating the party and society and at their development.

Comrade Ludvik Svoboda combined in himself ardent patriotism with socialist internationalism and was the symbol of fraternal coexistence between the Czech and Slovak nations and the other nationalities in Socialist Czechoslovakia. This is how he will be retained in the hearts and the memories of all citizens of the CSSR.

HUSAK, STROUGAL THANK USSR LEADERS FOR GREETINGS

For the text of the telegram from Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the CSSR, and Lubomir Strougal, premier of the CSSR, to Leonid Ilich Breznnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and Aleksey Nikolayevich Kosygin, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, thanking them for the greetings extended on the occasion of the 35th anniversary of the Slovak National Uprising, as published in PRAVDA 12 September, see the Eastern Europe section of the 25 September Soviet Union DAILY REPORT.

CHNOUPEK, FRG'S GENSCHER MEET IN NEW YORK 24 SEPTEMBER

LD242024 Prague CTK in English 1910 GMT 24 Sep 79 LD

[Text] New York (CETEKA correspondent)--Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek and FRG Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher met here on Monday to discuss relations between their countries and some international topics.

They stated that since the visit of General Secretary of the Czechoslovak Communist Party and President Gustav Husak to Bonn last year, relations between the two countries have been expanded considerably in all spheres of common interest. This is reflected also in the sphere of the political dialogue between the two states which contributes to a better mutual knowledge and understanding of views on various aspects of bilateral relations and international questions and (?also) to the strengthening of mutual confidence.

Both ministers expressed themselves for further relaxation of international tension, arms race limitation, transition to disarmament and peaceful solution of problems in areas of conflict. They also expressed satisfaction over the results of the Soviet-U.S. talks in Vienna and the signing of the SALT II treaty.

Bohuslav Chnoupek and Hans-Dietrich Genscher confirmed the determination of their countries' governments to develop bilateral relations in the interest of the people of Czechoslovakia and the FRG, the letter and the spirit of the 1973 treaty on bilateral relations and the joint declaration signed in April 1978 By Gustav Husak and Helmut Schmidt.

BRZEZINSKI REFLECTS GROWING AGGRESSIVENESS OF U.S. IMPERIALISM

LD241820 Prague in English to Great Britain and Ireland 1630 GMT 24 Sep 79 LD

[Unattributed Commentary]

[Text] In a recent interview Zbigniew Brzezinski, U.S. President Carter's security adviser, said he was in favor of long-range policies in international relations. The presidential adviser called for more constructive U.S. approaches to changes in the world. The United States, he said, should act as a positive force in its endeavors to create structures promoting stability. In this connection Brzezinski made a generally positive assessment of the Soviet-American SALT II accord as a basis of strategic stability between the two countries.

But other things he said raise doubts as to his sound and realistic approach. At the same time he expressed the opinion that the United States should use SALT II for further strengthening U.S. defenses. Zbigniew Brzezinski said that, although U.S. arms spending had increased considerably, this course will be pursued in the future as well. This actually answers the present attitude of the U.S. administration which has forgotten its promises to cut its enormous Pentagon budget. Let us suffice to say that for the fiscal year of 1980 the White House expects an unprecedented military budget reaching $141 billion. The presidential adviser himself spoke about the production of MX missiles and of other new types of missiles, that is, a far-reaching program of increased nuclear armaments in Western Europe, so-called fast reacting forces are being established, destined for military interference in the internal affairs of sovereign states, a program of strengthening NATO's military potential is being promoted, and so on and so forth.

Zbigniew Brzezinski holds the view that this is progressive policy, and he hardly disguised the U.S. aims doing damage to international peace, stability and security by supporting the arms race. Using fabrications about an alleged Soviet threat as a pretext, the presidential adviser spoke of U.S. efforts to control global changes in a manner advantageous for the United States. Stress is being laid on armed forces and the threat of force, regardless of its consequences. There was not a work about the development of Soviet-American cooperation which is, as practice has corroborated, mutually beneficial and promotes detente. This apparently does not answer his concept of strengthening the role of the United States as world policeman.

Zbigniew Brzezinski spoke of three U.S. objectives: raising its military potential, controlling armaments where this answers U.S. interests, and competing with the Soviet Union. It is hardly surprising that, in putting forth what we may call his action program, Brzezinski gave further impetus to the anti-Soviet fabrication about Soviet military presence in Cuba. The inconsistency of his argumentation was confirmed by his contentions about some kind of U.S. right to have military bases abroad. One cannot but call it impertinent and arrogant to say that the deployment of U.S. military units abroad is the result of treaties or earlier historic realities.

These statements by Zbigniew Brzezinski reflect the growing aggressiveness of U.S. imperialism, endeavoring to strengthen its military and political expansionism. However, such global claims have no firm base and fail to take into account the actual balance of forces in the world.

BACKGROUND TO SINO-SOVIET TALKS IN MOSCOW REVIEWED

LD242016 Prague CTK in English 1905 GMT 24 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Prague--The forthcoming Moscow talks between the Soviet Union and China, to be held at the level of deputy foreign ministers, are the result of consistent effort of the Soviet Government to normalize and improve relations between the two countries.

Back in 1969, the Soviet Union proposed that the two sides should pledge in a special inter-state document that they would not use against each other armed forces, including nuclear weapons. The Soviet Government repeated the proposal in 1970.

On January 15, 1971, the Soviet Union offered Beijing the conclusion of an agreement [words indistinct] conventional and nuclear weapons and missiles. The next Soviet proposal, made in June 1973, was the conclusion of a Sino-Soviet non-aggression treaty. On February 24, 1978, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR sent a message to the Standing Committee of the Chinese National People's Congress, suggesting that the two countries should issue a joint statement on the principles of mutual relations. They should pledge in it to adjust these relations on the principles of peaceful co-existence, and to observe strictly the principles of equality, mutual respect for sovereignty, territorial integrity, non-interference in each other's affairs, and non-use of force.

The Beijing leadership rejected or ignored all the concrete proposals of the Soviet Government, and thwarted them by setting preliminary terms totally unacceptable to the Soviet side.

Beijing at first rejected also the message of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, but after 14 months, in April 1979, showed willingness to open [words indistinct] state relations, but in the meantime, on April 3, 1979, refused to prolong the Sino-Soviet treaty of friendship, alliance and mutual assistance of February 14, 1950.

In a memorandum of June 1979, the Soviet Government suggested that the talks should be held at the level of deputy foreign ministers or government envoys in Moscow in July or August, and that the agenda should be normalization and improvement of Soviet-Chinese relations on the principles of peaceful co-existence. Beijing announced on June 17 its consent with this proposal. At Beijing's request, it was decided that the talks would open in September.

This is the first time in ten years that official representatives of the Soviet Union and China meet for comprehensive talks on Sino-Soviet relations.

The previous talks were conducted by Soviet Premier Aleksey Kosygin and the then chairman of the Chinese State Premier Zhou Enlai. (?They) met for several hours at Beijing airport where Kosygin made a stop-over en route home from Vietnam on September 11, 1969. Before that, Kosygin discussed the issue with Mao Zedong in Beijing in February 1965.

Government delegations have been holding talks several years, but the agenda includes only partial issues. The joint Sino-Soviet Commission for Navigation on Border Rivers has been holding periodical sessions since 1951, and the Soviet-Chinese Commission for the Demarcation of Borders in Controversial Areas started working in 1964. Since 1969, the talks on border issues have been held at irregular intervals at level of deputy foreign ministers alternately in Beijing and Moscow.

CHARGES FOR TRAVEL PERMITS TO ROMANIA REIMBURSED

AU212112 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 20 Sep 79 p 2 AU

[CTK report: "Reimbursement of Charges"]

[Text] Prague, CTK--The Federal Ministry of Finance has decided on the reimbursement of administrative charges, paid in the form of a duty stamp affixed to the customs and foreign currency declaration, for travel permits to the Socialist Republic of Romania and the People's Republic of Bulgaria, in view of the Socialist Republic of Romania's measures which, as of 1 August 1979, had basically changed the conditions for purchasing fuel for individual Czechoslovak tourists traveling by car. The reimbursement will be carried out as follows: The charges will be reimbursed to those citizens who (A) had paid the charges but had not made the trip for reasons stated above; or (B) had set off from 30 July to People's Republic of Bulgaria via the Hungarian People's Republic, from whence they returned to the CSSR on the third day at the latest, and from whom the Czechoslovak customs officials had taken the customs and foreign currency declaration. The official proceedings for the reimbursement of administrative charges to citizens living in the Czech Socialist Republic will be discharged by the burough financial administration in Prague, and for citizens living in the Slovak Socialist Republic by the Bratislava city financial administration. In the instances cited under (B) the district financial administration pertaining to the citizen's place of domicile will confirm the date of departure according to the Czechoslovak travel document. The citizens must claim their reimbursement of the administrative charge by 31 October 1979 at the latest.

ECONOMIC COOPERATION PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH FRG

LD242050 Prague CTK in English 1943 GMT 24 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Bonn (CETEKA correspondent)--Czechoslovakia and the Federal Republic of Germany signed here today a protocol on economic cooperation, which stresses besides traditional goods exchanges also expansion of industrial cooperation in the engineering, chemical and electrical engineering industries and other branches.

The protocol was signed at the close of the session of the two countries' mixed economic commission by its co-chairmen, Czechoslovak Deputy Premier Jindrich Zahradnik and West German economics Minister Count Otto Lambsdorff.

They agreed that economic and industrial cooperation should be expanded on the basis of mutual benefit. The talks concerned also energy problems and it was agreed to set up a group of experts to deal with energy saving.

The Czechoslovak deputy premier arrived here earlier today on a three-day visit, to attend the 4th session of the mixed Czechoslovak-FRG Commission for Economic, Technological and Industrial Cooperation.

INTEREST EXPRESSED IN PURCHASING FRG MINING EXCAVATORS

AU242150 Prague MLADA FRONTA in Czech 20 Sep 79 p 3 AU

[Miroslav Pavel report from Brno engineering fair: "The Brno School of New Technology"]

[Excerpt] When Czech Premier J. Korcak recently paid an official visit to the FRG, Czechoslovak television featured a clip in its newscast which demonstrated our politician's interest in the operation of the giant machinery in the open-pit mines there and hinted at the possibility of purchasing two such giant machines from the FRG, in view of their well-tested design and reliable performance. At the Brno fair, the Krupp firm from the FRG displayed two models of such giant machines. In a short interview the firm's representative confirmed to me that they have submitted to the Czechoslovak side the requested offer and that they are interested not merely in selling but also in a subsequent production cooperation for deliveries to our country and to third markets. This firm's specialists have also acquainted themselves with the difficult geological conditions in the most area and believe that their machines could cope with them.

RUDE PRAVO CALLS FOR IMPROVING MANAGEMENT QUALITY

AU242155 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 21 Sep 79 p 3 AU

[Article by Miroslav Mamula, leading secretary of the North Moravia Regional CPCZ Committee: "More Exactingness in Improving the Quality of Management"]

[Excerpt] We in the North Moravia Regional CPCZ Committee support in every way the center's attempts to improve the system of planned management. For example, we instruct the party organs in enterprises which are testing the rules of the comprehensive experiment of efficiency and quality control to effectively promote the objective operation of the tested elements and some system solutions.

Although the rules of the experiment have so far only partially influenced concrete economic results, we know--from the experiences we have acquired--that they have a positive impact on changing the economic thinking of people and the approach of the ranking economic personnel to the questions of efficiency. This is also why other enterprises should create conditions in management and in organizational work for implementing those elements of the experiment that are exerting a positive influence, as well as other intensification factors, which will become the basis of changes in improving the quality of the system of planned management.

BRIEFS

COAL EXTRACTION RESULTS--According to M. Bauer, director general of the North Bohemian brown coal mines, the 450,000-ton deficit in coal extraction toward the end of February had been fully eliminated by the end of August, and by 4 September the mine had produced 80,000 additional tons. The deficit in removal of overburden since the beginning of this year amounts to 6.6 million cubic meters of soil, resulting in lower coal reserves freed from extraction. [Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 5 Sep 79 p 2 AU]

HONECKER ADDRESSES SOVIET TROOPS AT GDR TRAINING CENTER

AU221652 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 20 Sep 79 pp 3, 4 AU

[Text of speech by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and GDR State Council chairman, to Soviet troops on 19 September 1979 at unidentified GDR army training center]

[Text] Comrades, soldiers, NCO's, ensigns, officers and generals! Dear friends! It is a pleasure for me, on the occasion of the forthcoming 30th anniversary of the GDR, to convey the fraternal, militant greetings of the SED Central Committee, the GDR Council of State and Council of Ministers to you and to all members of the glorious Soviet forces. (strong and prolonged applause) Our thanks are due to the commander in chief of the Soviet forces stationed in the GDR, Comrade Army General Ivanovskiy, and the member of the Military Council, Comrade Colonel General Mednikov, for their kind invitation. We also thank all Soviet comrades for their hearty welcome. (strong applause)

Today has brought us many moving experiences and interesting encounters. We have noted with satisfaction that the cadets' school headed by its kommandant, Comrade Lieutenant Colonel Kontinyevskiy, has successfully fulfilled its tasks in training young military cadres. We are particularly pleased that you are so closely allied with the people and with the soldiers of our National People's Army [NVA] and work together so well with them. (strong applause)

This morning we witnessed the military mastery of the unit at Comrade Colonel Matveyev's guards motorized infantry regiment. This regiment, with its rich tradition, won undying glory and high decorations for the heroism of its members in the Great Patriotic War, in the battles at the Kursk Bend, in the liberation of Soviet soil and the towns and villages of Poland and in the liberation of Dresden and Prague.

Serving in it now are young guardsmen who are continuing its glorious fighting traditions. In this I congratulate them on behalf of the Central Committee, our party, the Council of State and the GDR Council of Ministers with all my heart. (strong applause)

Today's demonstration of battle operations again made it clear that the Soviet Army embodies the most modern state of military science. Our party and all our people greatly esteem the Soviet soldiers for the outstanding performance of their military duty in the interests of socialism and peace here in the GDR on the frontier of the two social systems. (strong applause) A cordial friendship, which has proven itself in many trials of life, exists between the citizens of our country and you. The comradeship-in-arms between the members of the NVA and the Soviet forces is an expression of the fact that the GDR and the Soviet Union are eternally allied with each other. (prolonged applause)

Let those who in the past few days have been loudly proclaiming that the Bundeswehr is ready for action and that it will fulfill its tasks in NATO not overlook the fact that the NVA, in case of an act of aggression, will fight side by side with the Soviet forces and the armies of the other allies for the destruction of the aggressor. (strong applause) The readiness expressed without scruple in the NATO staffs by the Bundeswehr leaders to use nuclear weapons in the so-called "expanded geographical area," coupled with the threat to use NATO strategic means from FRG territory also against Soviet territory, testifies to the whole aggressiveness of West German imperialism, which must be blocked at all times through strengthening the defense capability of our countries. We are for peace, and we are prepared to defend it at any time. (prolonged applause)

Dear Soviet comrades! We were deeply touched how lovingly you joined us in preparing the 30th anniversary of our workers and peasants state. We perceive this as living proof of the words of the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, our friend and Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, that this jubilee is an important event for the whole of the socialist community. The announcement that Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev will visit our country at the head of a Soviet party and government delegation on the 30th anniversary of the GDR meets among the citizens of our republic with a joyous response. (prolonged and stormy applause)

Filled with pride about its revolutionary achievements our people are preparing for the great day. There, where once German monopolists and the landed gentry, militarist and fascists, believed that their rule of exploitation was safe for thousands of years, there has arisen in our socialist state a true fatherland of the working people. The power of the workers and peasants achieved the most important historical transformations ever experienced by our people. In the economy, science and culture, in all social spheres, it is demonstrated also on German soil that things go better without capitalists, that only socialism is capable of placing all values at the service of man.

The more the working people advance under the leadership of the SED in the building of the new order, the more obvious are its advantages.

Thus one can say today with justification that the good results achieved in the implementation of the decisions of the ninth congress toward further shaping the developed socialist society crown our successful results over three decades. Our people, freed from capitalist exploitation, have unfolded their creative strength ever more effectively. Social security and certain future mark the daily life in the GDR.

If our people feel pride at what has been achieved, then this is also for the very reason that nothing has been presented to them on a silver platter. Every step forward has demanded work and struggle. Imperialism attempted to prevent a politically stable and economically efficient socialist state from coming into being on German soil. By the side of the Soviet Union, as part of the socialist family of nations, the working class of the GDR together with its allies, successfully passed these hard class struggles and built itself a state which in the center of Europe stands on guard for peace. (prolonged and stormy applause)

As you, dear comrades, are doing your duty in the close brotherhood of arms with the soldiers of our National People's Army, you have friendly relations especially with the young people of our country. You know, therefore, that socialism also brings the fulfillment of youth's desires and dreams, as in your great homeland. Society gives them a high education, and bestows on them a humanistic and revolutionary upbringing. A solid qualification in their vocation is equally assured the young people, as is later their employment.

Even the developed capitalist countries are unable to safeguard these fundamental rights of youth. In face of the exacerbating crises in the domains of the monopolies one talks about it there as a "lost generation." On the road of life, it makes bitter experience with the profit-oriented society. Socialism, on the contrary, prepares this road for youth. Here it enjoys trust and bears an early responsibility not only in building socialism but also in its protection.

Dear friends and comrades! Thirty years of the GDR are at the same time three decades of our firm friendship with the Soviet land. Our first bread, the first steps toward shaping a new order, the first tractors, are forever linked with the help of the Soviet comrades. The protection by the glorious Soviet Army was from the beginning a firm shield for our peaceful work. But not only that. We were primarily also able to utilize the great experiences gained by the CPSU and the USSR in the socialist construction. To learn from the Soviet Union means to learn how to be victorious; these words were always valid for us, and have proved themselves in every situation. Our cooperation has encompassed all spheres of life, and imbues them deeper and deeper. Last but not least this is proved in the military policies, which we implement jointly in the interests of socialism and peace.

Friendship with the Soviet Union, which has always been held in esteem by the aktivists of the first hour, primarily by the comrades of our party, has in the years of the fraternal cooperation become the possession of all the people. Our socialist present arose on the basis of this togetherness, and on it we are building the future. We successfully implement the treaty on friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance, which points to the far perspectives of the fraternal togetherness of our two states and peoples. During our recent meeting in the Crimea, Comrade Brezhnev and I were able to agree on important tasks, which in their content are in full accord with this treaty and which continue it. The program of specialization and cooperation in production for the period up to 1990 will be a new enrichment of our relations, the working out of which is presently being concluded, and which is due to be signed on the 30th anniversary of our republic. (strong applause)

Dear comrades and friends! The all-round strengthening of our German Democratic Republic in the community of the fraternal countries is at the same time a contribution toward strengthening the international positions of socialism. This again is of decisive importance in solving the most important world political tasks of our time--safeguarding peace. As you know, the international struggle has here gained in intensity, because the most aggressive imperialist circles do not want to come to terms with the changes in favor of detente. They react to the constructive and successful peace policy of the Warsaw Pact states with NATO's stepped up armament. They accelerate the arms race. As a pretext they flog the meniacious tale about the alleged threat from the East, which had already been used by Hitler and Goebbels in order to justify their war of destruction against other peoples.

In the face of the strength of socialism, imperialism is today less capable than ever before of turning back the wheel of history. But its course of war preparations directed against the socialist countries, against the national and social liberation movements of the peoples, raises serious dangers over mankind. There must not be a third world war, an atomic catastrophe. For this the Soviet Union fights, for this the German Democratic Republic and the other fraternal countries fight with determination and perseverance, together with all the world's peace-loving forces. (applause)

The conclusion of the SALT II treaty is a great encouragement in this struggle. Also, our party and the GDR people pay high tribute to the tremenious work done by the Soviet Union and especially by our friend and comrade, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, in order to bring this agreement about. Now it is important that it is ratified, and that it can come into force. Its implementation is an important step toward the effective halting of the arms race and towards more favorable conditions for disarmament.

The initiative constantly emanates from socialism to establish on earth, and especially here in Europe, the necessary guarantees for a peaceful present and future for the people. This is in accord with its essence, it is in accord with our ideal not only to implement social liberation, but also to banish the scourge of war from the life of man. When the Soviet Union stepped onto the platform of world history with the victory of the Red October, its first words were for peace. Since then the country of Lenin has in an unparalleled manner worked for the cause of peace, and it does so today also, the Soviet state has unwaveringly remained true to the law according to which it acted in the first hour. If Europe is presently experiencing a fourth decade without war, then this is primarily thanks to the power and the consistent peace policy of the Soviet Union, thanks to the strength and the active actions by the whole socialist community. (strong applause)

We have never succumbed to the illusion that one of these days imperialism would voluntarily vanish from sight. Peace can be implemented permanently only against the most bitter resistance by its most aggressive circles, the wheeler-dealers with arms, the profit worshippers. This calls for a long struggle and even greater energy in order to strengthen detente, in order to achieve real progress toward disarmament.

Nobody can ignore the fact that imperialism constantly expands the material basis for aggression and that it steps up psychological war preparations. As before, sources of tension continue to exist in various parts of the world which are being stoked up by the imperialist powers in league with the Beijing leaders, and which carry with it the seed of their possible extension to other regions. We never underestimate the danger of the activities and potentials of imperialism, and we draw all the necessary conclusions.

In the face of NATO's high arming and its aims, it is our duty to maintain the defense capability of the military coalition of the Warsaw Pact always at the necessary level. Cooperation between the allied armed forces is being deepened. The soldiers of socialism will always have all the necessities needed by them to inflict a shattering defeat on all attempts at aggression against the socialist community. Our visit to you today strengthens our conviction that the protection of socialism and peace is in strong and reliable hands.

During our recent visit to units of the National People's Army we were able to note with great pleasure to what high degree of fighting strength and combat readiness the NVA members were on guard for peace. In the socialist competition under the slogan "Salute GDR-30 for our socialist fatherland--watchful and combat ready," our soldiers and officers produce outstanding achievements in the political training and in training under battle conditions, in preparing themselves for the demands of modern battle, as well as in mastering modern military technology.

The close fighting community between the NVA and the Soviet Army and Navy, especially with the Soviet armed forces stationed in the GDR, has reached a high degree of maturity. We can say that the internationalist thinking and way of acting imbue the brotherhood of arms of our armies, the whole of the daily military life. They prove themselves as a living source for a constant growth in the fighting strength and combat readiness. The class-conscious soldiers of the socialist armed forces hold the most modern weapons firmly in their hands and can handle them superbly. Aware of their responsibility, the members of the Soviet Army, of the National People's Army and of the other fraternal armies fight on a front which is decisive for the fate of mankind. We are deeply convinced that they will at any time and under all conditions fulfill their tasks with honor. (strong and prolonged applause)

Dear Comrades! Rest assured that our party, our people and the members of the Armed Forces of the GDR will continue to do everything in the future so that the fraternal alliance with the Soviet Union, the class and arms alliance between the glorious Soviet Army and the NVA, continues to strengthen.

From all my heart I wish you success in the struggle for a constantly high combat readiness, happiness and well-being in your personal lives.

Forward to new victories for the cause of socialism and peace. (prolonged and stormy applause)

HONECKER CONGRATULATES NEW ANGOLAN PRESIDENT

LD212230 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1800 GMT 21 Sep 79 LD

[Excerpt] Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, has sent a telegram of congratulations couched in cordial terms in connection with the election of Jose Eduardo dos Santos as president of the MPLA and president of the People's Republic of Angola. The telegram states that the SED Central Committee and the GDR Government will continue to pay great attention to further developing fraternal relations and cooperation with the MPLA and the People's Republic of Angola.

PRESS COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON FOREIGN MINISTER'S VISIT TO ECUADOR

AU221739 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 20 Sep 79 p 6 AU

[ND dispatch from Quito: "Relations Between the GDR and Ecuador Are Developing Successfully: Press Communique on Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer's Visit"]

[Text] On Wednesday [19 September] the official visit of Oskar Fischer, GDR minister of foreign affairs, and of his entourage to the Republic of Ecuador came to an end after a 3-day stay. Both sides agreed on a joint press communique before the conclusion of the visit. It reads as follows:

Oskar Fischer, GDR minister of foreign affairs, paid an official visit to Ecuador 17-19 September 1979 at the invitation of the government. Jaime Roldos Aguilera, president of the Republic of Ecuador, received the GDR foreign minister for talks at which problems of mutual interest were discussed. Oskar Fischer conveyed to the president of the Republic of Ecuador cordial greetings of Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, which were likewise reciprocated.

In addition, the GDR foreign minister also conducted talks with Dr Oswaldo Hurtado Larrea, vice president of the republic, and with Alfredo Pareja Diezcanseco, minister of foreign affairs.

Bilateral relations and international basic questions were analyzed in an atmosphere of comprehensive understanding during the meetings and at working sessions.

The two sides underscored that the friendly relations of cooperation existing between the two states have continuously developed in the past few years on the basis of the pertinent agreements, proof of which is the increase in foreign trade.

They agreed to hold consultations between the two foreign ministries on major international and bilateral relations, particularly concerning the concluding of treaties in the most varied areas of bilateral cooperation.

They reaffirmed their approval of the universal principles recognized and anchored in the UN Charter, particularly those of the sovereign equality of states, the self-determination of peoples, noninterference, respect for territorial integrity, the ban on threats or the use of force and of solving controversial issues by peaceful means.

They stressed that halting the arms race and first few specific steps to disarmament have become decisive problems for durably insuring peace. They reaffirmed their support for all efforts in favor of disarmament and arms limitation which are indispensable for preserving world peace and international security, as well as for releasing the greatest possible resources in order to employ them for the economic and social development of the peoples.

They affirmed the solidarity of their peoples and governments in the struggle against colonialism and neocolonialism, condemned apartheid and all forms of racial discrimination, as well as all measures that violate the independence, the national sovereignty and the development of states.

They voiced their concern about the continuing tension in the Middle East and came out in favor of an early and just solution of that problem, acceptable to all peoples and states of that region.

They affirmed the attitude of their government toward the need for a democratic transformation of international economic relations. They supported the principles guiding the charter of the states' economic rights and duties, as well as their irrevocable right to the sovereign disposal of their natural health.

They noted with profound satisfaction that changes are taking place in the world that are increasingly greater evidence of the successful struggle for sovereignty, economic independence and the full safeguarding of human rights, a struggle which is being waged by the peoples who are on the path of development.

It is with great saitsfaction that they are watching the transformations in progress in Nicaragua toward establishing a durable democratic regime which insures peace, dignity and freedom as well as the human rights of the Nicaraguan people.

The GDR minister of foreign affairs thanked the government and people of Ecuador for the great hospitality accorded to him and his entourage during the visit to Quito.

Oskar Fischer invited Foreign Minister Alfredo Pareja Diezcanseco for an official visit to the GDR. The invitation was accepted with gratitude.

Before getting on the airplane the GDR minister of foreign affairs, at a meeting with Ecuadorian press representatives, once more termed the official visit successful and underscored that it had taken place in a "friendly, openminded and trustful atmosphere."

The newspapers of the capital on the same day reported again on the visit and the political, economic and social achievements of the GDR after 30 years of building. The press emphasized that bilateral cooperation will continue through the return invitation to the foreign minister of Ecuador to visit the GDR.

FOREIGN MINISTER FISCHER ENDS VISIT TO COLOMBIA

LD212230 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1807 GMT 21 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Bogota--Official negotiations between GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer and his Colombian counterpart, Diego Uribe Vargas, ended today with the publication of a press release.

In the statement the ministers reaffirm their joint intention to strengthen bilateral relations. They noted with satisfaction of views on international issues of mutual interst is to be continued.

Both sides agree that favorable preconditions exist for a still more diverse and broad cooperation between Colombia and the GDR, the document notes. The volume of bilateral trade is assessed as a manifestation of the good development of realtions to date.

In the communique both sides describe the ending of the arms race as a key question for a permanent safeguarding of peace. The GDR and Colombia plan to direct their efforts toward the reduction of armaments. In this context the great significance of the principles embodied in the Helsinki Final Act for a permanent safeguarding of world peace is underlined and the efforts of Latin American states which are directed toward the same goals are emphasized. Both ministers note the need to coordinate efforts for safegurading peace at a regional level in order to spread detente to all parts of the world.

Both sides welcome the signing of SALT II. The communique expresses sympathy for the struggle of the peoples in southern Africa and proclaims the determination to support peoples who are striving for full sovereignty, economic independence and the implementation of human rights.

The Colombian foreign minister accepted an invitation to visit the GDR.

The foreign minister met leading figures from business and banking today. The executive of the national coffee federation invited the GDR guests to a dinner. Oskar Fischer gave a lecture on the GDR's foreign policy at Tadeo Lozano University today.

To round off his official visit, Oskar Fischer gave a reception in honor of his Colombian counterpart. Leading figures from Colombia's political, business and cultural life accepted the invitation.

INDIAN INDUSTRIES MINISTER REDDY ARRIVES

LD242145 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1841 GMT 24 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--Kasu Brahmananda Reddy, Indian minister of industries, arrived in Berlin on Monday. He will take part in opening the Indian technical symposium in the GDR.

Gerhard Weiss, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and cochairman of the GDR-India joint commission for economic and scientific-technical cooperation, during a talk with the Indian guest praised the significance of the visit for the continued further development of bilateral economic, industrial and scientific-technical relations. The partners in the talk expressed the desire to continue fruitful relations on the basis of the existing long-term agreement and other accords and to utilize further possibilities for constantly increasing reciprocal trade and cooperation in third markets.

ZAMBIAN PRESIDENT KAUNDA PAYS TRIBUTE TO GDR SUPPORT

LD251006 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0814 GMT 25 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Lusaka (ADN correspondent)--The president of Zambia, Dr Kenneth Kaunda, in an interview with ADN's Lusaka correspondent has paid tribute to the GDR's support for the national liberation struggle of the peoples.

The Zambian head of state said: "I feel the need to tell the outstanding people of your country that we in Zambia place an extraordinarily high value on the role which the GDR has played, plays and will continue to play in this connection." He stressed the material aid the GDR gives to the liberation movements in the struggle against the forces of imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, fascism and racism in southern Africa. It is particularly appreciated that this aid is firmly connected "with a strong moral support."

Dr Kaunda referred to the serious problems in the liberation of Zimbabwe, Namibia and South Africa. "We in Zambia always count on the GDR as a friend, for in all these affairs the GDR has always taken a very clear attitude and in this connection we in fact place a very high value on the role of the GDR."

Dr Kaunda confirmed in the interview that "Zambia is determined to consolidate further relations with the GDR in all fields." He here made mention of the exchange of delegations at party and government level, as well as further economic and scientific-technical cooperation.

"We have publicly shown" how in Zambia the GDR and its policy "is sincerely valued, particularly during the visit to our country by Erich Honecker, secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State. We will clearly put forward this position at every further opportunity," stressed the Zambian president.

VANCE'S ADDRESS TO UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY ASSESSED

LD242228 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 2110 GMT 24 Sep 79 LD

[Text] The 3-week general debate began on Monday at the UN General Assembly. U.S. Secretary of State Vance was one of the first speakers. Horst Kaeubler deals with some aspects of his speech:

Today's address by the U.S. secretary of state to the UN General Assembly caused general surprise. One had expected here among UN member states that Vance, after the signing of the Soviet-U.S. arms limitation agreement, would expound the position of the U.S. Government on how one in Washington visualizes the future road towards far-reaching disarmament measures, especially since Secretary of State Vance noted himself that the two strongest powers militarily, the USSR and the United States, have a special obligation to stem the nuclear arms race.

However, except for the statement that SALT II could be an important step in doing justice to this obligation, the speech by the U.S. secretary of state delivered to the United Nations contains nothing which goes beyond it. Not a word about the untold initiatives submitted to the United Nations by the Soviet Union and the socialist states with special regard to arms reduction and disarmament; not a word about banning the development and manufacture of news weapons of mass destruction; not a word about banning all nuclear arms; not a word on how the process toward effective disarmament measures is to be maintained in the future.

The speech by the U.S. secretary of state takes place at a time, as you know, when bitter controversies are taking place in the U.S. Senate in Washington over ratification of the SALT II treaty. The hawks, the hard-baked followers of the continued arms race, who hold important positions in the Senate, are demanding a drastic increase in arms spending as the price for ratification. The 3 percent increase in arms spending laid down by the NATO Council is not sufficient for them. They are demanding an additional 5 percent increase in arms expenditures.

What casts doubts on the whole matter is the fact that the U.S. Government is showing visible readiness to pay this price to those who obtain more money out of the arms race than out of SALT II. President Carter gave the signal not only for the manufacture of the new intercontinental mobile MX missile, but he also advocates an increase in arms expenditures in the new fiscal year.

What is the result of these concessions? Will they become an obstacle to the process set in motion by SALT II, which could clear the road for military detente? This is the question being asked today in UN circles after the speech by the U.S. secretary of state--states which in their majority advocate SALT II as the starting point for effective disarmament measures.

The Vance address to the United Nations contains the remarkable statement that the judgment of history will be passed on those who allow the great opportunities for a lasting peace to pass them by. Why then does the U.S. UN speech leave open the main problem of our time--arms reduction and disarmament, deepening of detente and security in the world? Why does it ignore the cardinal sin of our time?

NEUES DEUTSCHLAND COMPARES GDR ECONOMIC GROWTH WITH FRG

LD221746 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0514 GMT 22 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--Commenting on predictions by FRG mass media that the GDR would not have a long life, today's NEUES DEUTSCHLAND writes: "The reality of the GDR is not guided by dreams emanating from the ill-functioning brains of leading West German broadcasting stations and papers." "Our republic has developed with increasing success year by year into a stable state with an efficient, stable economy."

"The GDR's social organism whose death was reported decades ago is more alive than ever," the paper continues. "A comparison of the economic growth rate of the GDR with that of the FRG is particularly interesting. It is a well-known fact that in the vacillation of its economy the FRG is unable to eliminate the manifestations of a deep-seated crisis. Its economic capacity cannot be fully utilized. The army of millions of unemployed and the large number of young people unable to learn a trade or profession clearly attest to this. The principle index figures of GDR and FRG performance during the 1970-78 period clearly show that the GDR has achieved a higher growth rate."

"Above all the GDR has succeeded in better utilizing the society's working capacity," NEUES DEUTSCHLAND writes, quoting extensive statistics. "These contrasting trends result from significant social facts. The implementation in our republic of the right to work, the equality of women in our society which finds expression especially in their participation in working life, guarantee in the GDR a high level of the utilization of society's working capacity. The declining figures in the FRG are the result of the high level of unemployment and of the fact that as a consequence of the crisis many foreigners working in the Federal Republic have simply been expelled."

"A comparison of the GDR and FRG also reveals some changes in labor productivity during the years in question. In the GDR industry increased from 1970 to 1978 by 49 percent, compared with 39 percent in the FRG. In other words we have continued to catch up although in the capitalist German state the pressure for rationalization has increased considerably under the influence of the crisis and many jobs have been eliminated."

NEUES DEUTSCHLAND states that during the period in question, accumulation per inhabitant in the GDR rose by 41 percent as against only 2 percent in the FRG. Since 1974 absolute accumulation per inhabitant in the GDR was higher.

"The considerable changes which have taken place in economic efficiency in favor of the GDR naturally had a significant effect on living standards. Here too, growth has been faster in the GDR. In our republic individual and social consumption per inhabitant from 1970 to 1978 rose 150 percent whereas the increase in the FRG amounted to 29 percent. During the same period real wages in the GDR rose 136 percent and in the FRG 120 percent," the paper writes. "If we include housing construction it becomes even clearer than the greatest progress for peoples has been achieved in the GDR."

"All in all it can be said that the difference in the level of individual and social consumption has diminished considerably," NEUES DEUTSCHLAND writes.

The paper continues: "If one adds the many benefits of the social policy of the socialist state and takes into account the value to the individual of the high level of our system of education and free health care, the living standard of the citizens of the GDR is higher than that in the FRG."

"Actual developments have thus taken a course quite different from what Western forecasters want people to belive. They have taken place although the FRG's economy still possesses some objective advantages," NEUES DEUTSCHLAND notes in conclusion. The undeniable fact is: "The growth of the economy of the socialist GDR has been more stable and dynamic than that of the monopoly economy of the FRG, and our economic progress has greatly benefited the working people."

MILITARY OBLIGATIONS OF CITIZENS, ENTERPRISES EXTENDED

LD211436 Hamburg DPA in German 1124 GMT 21 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--The GDR Council of Ministers has extended the military duties of citizens and enterprises. The latest issue of the official gazette makes it clear that the Council of Ministers has now issued on the basis of last year's defense act a "decree on the utilization of services, land and buildings for national defense" which is due to come into force on 1 October. It provides that in time of peace it can be made obligatory for state and economic authorities, combines, enterprises and cooperatives, and in the case of war, for social organizations and citizens as well, to "render" services. These include the provision of vehicles, machines and spare parts, as well as the accommodation and provisioning of troops. This duty applies also "in respect of the armed forces of the allied states."

Furthermore, in the interest of national defense, "land and buildings can at any time" be claimed for use. This covers the building of barracks, airport and training grounds, as well as "the implementation of security measures, especially along the state border, in the vicinity of military objects and in closed areas." Under the decree priority is to be given to the purchase of "non-publicly owned land in favor of publicly owned property." If this is "not possible or not possible in time" utilization is to be effected by "notification of utilization."

JEWISH CITIZENS AFFIRM GDR ALLEGIANCE

AU221645 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 19 Sep 79 p 2 AU

[ADN Berlin dispatch: "Jewish Citizens Affirm GDR Allegiance--Greetings Message Pays Tribute to Our State's 30-Year Development"]

[Text] On the occasion of the GDR's 30th anniversary, the vice president of the Association of Jewish Congregations in the GDR, Herbert Ringer, conveyed a greetings message to State Secretary for Church Affairs Hans Seigewasser. The document which is signed by association President Helmut Aris, states:

"Almost 30 years of the GDR to we citizens of the Jewish faith means 30 years of a life in safety and security; it means 30 years of unlimited equal rights; it means last but not least 30 years of religious freedom guaranteed by our socialist Constitution."

"We celebrate the 30th anniversary of our GDR's founding with pride and joy," the message reads. "We, the survivors of the dark times of Nazi fascism and concentration camps have participated in the successful building of our state with ardent hearts. In our state, we live freely and without interference; anti-Semitism and race incitement are severely punished here. New synagogues and prayer quarters have been built with funds put at our disposal by this state." It is stressed that the young generation in the GDR is being educated to respect every man irrespective of color, religion and ideology. Human dignity would never be permitted to be violated and trodden underfoot.

"We citizens of the Jewish faith pay tribute to the steady and consistent struggle of our socialist republic for the preservation and securing of peace, which has been waged for 30 years unswervingly on the side of the Soviet Union and the other socialist fraternal states, and are participating in it," it is affirmed in the message.

The Association of Jewish Congregations in the GDR welcomes the signing of the SALT II treaty and emphasizes: "It is with dismay that we see that in some parts of the world, but especially in the FRG, incitement to war, fascism and in its wake anti-Semitism are impertinently rearing their head. It is unintelligible that the governing circles do not eradicate this alarming development root and branch."

In conclusion, the document affirms: "We citizens of the Jewish faith are true citizens of our GDR, because in the 30 years it has given us what we were always longing for: security, equal rights and a life in freedom and security. We work and struggle for its lofty goals, for the happiness of all people, for the understanding among peoples and for peace."

WEST BERLIN CITIZEN ARRESTED FOR BORDER VIOLATIONS

AU201314 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 19 Sep 79 p 2 AU

[Text] Berlin (ADN)--GDR security authorities arrested Bernd Laurisch of Berlin (West) on strong suspicion of having perpetrated serious attacks along the GDR border. The criminal, who already has a police record, has continuously perpetrated violent attacks against the border security installations and members of the GDR border troops together with other persons. An investigation was instituted and an arrest warrant issued.

GROMYKO, VANCE TALKS ON SOVIET TROOPS IN CUBA DRAW COMMENT

LD250926 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0500 GMT 25 Sep 79 LD

[Text] The Soviet minister of foreign affairs is expected to address the UN General Assembly debate. The head of Soviet diplomacy met his American colleague yesterday. Istvan Kulcsar reports:

Andrey Gromyko and Cyrus Vance, who are in New York for the 34th session of the UN General Assembly, originally planned to meet on Thursday [27 September]. The venue of their talk--which was announced a short time before it took place--on Monday evening was the Soviet mission to the United Nations. After the exchange of views which lasted over an hour, the two foreign ministers only told the members of the press waiting at the gate that they held negotiations about vital issues. The State Department spokesman later admitted that the talks above all dealt with the Soviet military personnel in Cuba, the same thing about which Vance, the American secretary of state, had already held negotiations with Dobrynin, Soviet ambassador in Washington, during the previous 2 weeks. The anti-Soviet propaganda campaign in the United States on this issue (?is continuing). Many politicians are now not even making allegations that the issue is about combat units. They too have realized that the personnel at issue are instructors. They are simply looking for the opportunity to aggravate American-Soviet relations. On the one hand, the U.S. administration would like to settle the matter quietly so as not to interfere with the ratification of SALT II, and, on the other, it is tied down by its own words, according to which it is not willing to accept the current situation. Gromyko and Vance will consult their governments during the next few days and are expected to meet again on Thursday.

FRIENDSHIP RALLY STRESSES COOPERATION WITH ROMANIA

AU241446 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 23 Sep 79 p 6 AU

[Text] A day of Romanian-Hungarian friendship was organized in Hodmezovasarhely, Hungary. A meeting held on the occasion stressed the importance of the antifascist and anti-imperialist revolution for national and social liberation, and the Romanian people's achievements during the socialist period. The relations of multifaceted friendship and cooperation existing between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the People's Republic of Hungary were also stressed.

POLISH MINISTER ARRIVES TO DISCUSS AGRICULTURAL COOPERATION

LD241622 Budapest MTI in English 1057 GMT 24 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, September 24 (MTI)--Heading a delegation, Agricultural Minister Leon Klonica of Poland arrived in Budapest on Monday. The guests were received at Ferihegy Airport by Hungarian Agricultural Minister Pal Romany. During their sojourn in Hungary, the Polish delegation will conduct talks on ways of developing cooperation in agriculture and food industry and will study the production pattern and organization of Hungarian agriculture.

PPF DELEGATION CONCLUDES VISIT TO MEXICO

LD231452 Budapest MTI in English 1045 GMT 24 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, September 24 (MTI)--The delegation of the Hungarian Patriotic People's Front headed by General Secretary Istvan Sarlos ended its visit to Mexico. The delegation stayed in Mexico at the invitation of the left-wing coalition between September 17 and 23.

The Hungarian People's Front delegation held talks with leaders of the Mexican Communist Party, of the Socialist Revolutionary Party, the Mexican People's Party and of the Workers' Socialist Party. Istvan Sarlos met the president of the Mexican House of Representatives and he was received by President of the Republic Jose Lopez Portillo.

All discussions were marked by a cordial atmosphere. The People's Front delegation led by Istvan Sarlos left Mexico for Costa Rica.

BRIEFS

HEALTH AGREEMENT WITH KUWAIT--Imre Hutas, deputy minister of health, and Nayyil Ahmad an-Najib, Kuwaiti secretary of state for health, on 11 September signed the 1979-80 work plan of the health agreement concluded in March between the two countries in Budapest. "Under the work plan, Hungary and Kuwait will regularly inform each other about the work of their health institutes. They will send physicians, pharmacists and university teachers and vocational health school instructors for exchanges of experiences and training to each other's countries. It is also planned to establish joint work groups for the study of vocational problems of interest to both countries." [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 12 Sep 79 p 5 AU]

NEW AMBASSADOR TO COLOMBIA--Miklos Vass, ambassador of the Hungarian People's Republic in Bogota, has presented his credential to Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala, president of the Republic of Colombia. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 14 Sep 79 p 8 AU]

DELEGATION TO UN SESSION--The Presidential Council has appointed the Hungarian delegation that will participate in the 34th session of the UN General Assembly. It has charged Minister of Foreign Affairs Frigyes Puja with heading the delegation. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 6 Sep 79 p 8 AU]

INVESTMENT BUREAU CHIEF'S RETIREMENT--Owing to his retirement, recognizing his merits, the Council of Ministers has relieved Emil Tasnadi, chairman of the National Investments Bureau, of his position and appointed Dr Gyula Pusztai chairman of the National Investments Bureau. [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 6 Sep 79 p 8 AU]

TELEVISION RELAY STATION COMMISSIONED--The television relay station at Szentes has commissioned today. It will provide reception of Budapest's second TV channel within a radius of about 60 kilometers, and is the fifth of the 19 relay stations planned for full, country-wide reception of Channel 11. A further five are to be built in the next 5-year plan. [Budapest Domestic Television Service in Hungarian 1830 GMT 21 Sep 79 LD]

ANTIPOLIO IMMUNIZATION--On 17 September, the immunization of infants born between 16 September 1976 and 30 June 1979 against contagious poliomyelitis has begun throughout the country. A total of over 500,000 of them will be immunized, some 70,000 in Budapest. The infants will be given sabin serum in tea three times a year, to be protected against all three virus types capable of causing the disease. The immunization is mandatory. The second and third immunizations will take place between 29 October and 3 November and between 10 and 15 December respectively. [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 18 Sep 79 p 9 AU]

REPORTAGE ON JABLONSKI'S OFFICIAL VISIT TO BELGIUM

Press Review

LD250600 Warsaw PAP in English 0515 GMT 25 Sep 79 LD

[Press review]

[Text] Warsaw, 25 Sep, PAP--The official visit of the President of the Council of State Henryk Jablonski to Belgium, beginning today, is a continuation of the meetings between politicians of both countries and it is sure to favor the deepening of the political dialogue between Poland and Belgium and expanding mutually beneficial cooperation, wrote TRYBUNA LUDU.

Poland and Belgium are linked by a historical tradition of many years of friendship. The historic experiences of both our nations have formed the foundation for both countries' commitment to the cause of European detente, introducing the principles of peaceful coexistence between states with different socio-political systems and common efforts to create conditions for a lasting international security.

These traditional ties have been given a special meaning by the visit to Belgium of First Secretary of the PUWP CC Edward Gierek in 1973, when both sides adopted a declaration on on the development of friendly Polish-Belgium relations. The document outlined the path of Polish-Belgian cooperation in striving to expand concordant, equal-level contacts between states and to maintain European peace. Poland and Belgium also signed a long-term agreement on economic, industrial, scientific and technical cooperation.

These agreements and the later meetings between the two countries' prime ministers created conditions for wide-scale, systematic political contacts on various levels. They also contributed to the developments of mutual trade turnovers and to the increase in scientific and cultural exchange.

Both countries are interested in developing economic cooperation. It allows to satisfy both countries' similar export-import needs. To date experiences have shown that a further development is possible in industrial cooperation and in joint investment export ventures on third world markets. There are also increasingly better conditions for the development of cooperation between small and medium-sized industrial enterprises, stressed the daily.

In his report from Brussels ZYCIE WARSZAWY special correspondent Jerzy Kasprzycki wrote:

"Contemporary Belgium undoubtedly wants to consolidate its presence in Europe, stressing, however, its independence from pan-European arrangement which have lost much of their false glamour. The present government is ready to develop bilateral relations, manifested for many years by lively contacts on the Warsaw-Brussels line. The tendency in both countries is to negotiate, trade, cooperate, to 'freshen up' these contacts, adapting them to the changing reality.

"Cooperation consisting in joint utilization of Poland's export possibilities and Belgian trade contacts all over the world seem to augur the biggest benefit both for Poland and Belgium. One could hardly think of a better partner in this [word indistinct]. However, Belgium is not only a promising partner, but a demanding one as well, remarks the daily.

"In post-war Europe, both our countries have been linked by a common striving for stabilization, and for securing for the European Continent lasting conditions of peaceful coexistence. Especially in recent years Poland and Belgium have frequently taken on the role of spokesmen and mediators in difficult political consultations, connected with an eye to more lasting and effective agreements than transactions resulting from immediate opportunities and market flucutations. These basic principles continue to be a part of Polish-Belgium contacts both in politics and the economy," concluded ZYCIE WARSZAWY.

25 September Departure

LD251214 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1005 GMT 25 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the Council of State, accompanied by his wife, left on an official visit to Belgium today at the invitation of Belgian King Baudouin I and Queen Fabiola.

JAROSZEWICZ SPEECH AT DINNER FOR NETHERLANDS PREMIER

AU242145 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 20 Sep 79 p 2 AU

[Report on speech by Premier Piotr Jaroszewicz at 19 September Warsaw dinner in honor of visiting Netherlands Prime Minister Andreas A.M. van Agt; passage in capitals published in boldface]

[Text] On behalf of the supreme authorities of the Polish People's Republic Premier Piotr Jaroszewicz cordially welcomed the Dutch prime minister and his entourage. He expressed the conviction that the first visit by a Dutch prime minister in Poland will help promote the further comprehensive development of mutual relations.

We are pleased, P. Jaroszewicz said, that you will study Poland first hand. Our country, which has shaken off through great efforts its war destruction and age-old backwardness, is creating a new life and is building its strength and prosperity. The favorable development of cooperation and the extension of Polish-Dutch dialog are our common goals. Every step toward them is a contribution to detente and constructive cooperation in Europe as well. That is why I am pleased to note the distinct similarity of views on so many of the crucial issues we have discussed.

I trust that your visit will help further intensify cooperation between Poland and the Netherlands in various areas, particularly in economy, science and technology. In view of the Netherlands' economic potential and important position in many branches of industry and Poland's growing economic potential, economic cooperation offers us extensive possibilities. The development of industrial cooperation is of great importance for the further increase in and the gradual balancing of trade. We are ready to expand the existing cooperation accords and to sign new ones, a feasible undertaking.

The scale of development of Polish-Dutch relations is extensive, but I think that it still does not fully reflect the needs and potentials of our two countries, the premier said.

The guiding motive of our mutual relations and present talks is the common effort of our two nations to strengthen peace, consolidate security and develop international cooperation. The favorable development of those relations is advantageous both for our two countries and for detente in Europe.

The Helsinki spirit is present in Polish-Dutch relations because they are based on the 10 principles of the CSCE Final Act, as stipulated by the joint declaration we signed in March 1977.

Poland is one of the sponsors of the process of advantageous changes in Europe and wishes to continue to play an active role in this area. We attentively observe and praise the Netherlands' efforts in that area. Poland's international activities help insure our people's security and build foundations of lasting peace in Europe and the world, P. Jaroszewicz stressed. That is our policy's invariable direction dictated by the experience of World War II, the 40th anniversary of the outbreak of which we have recently observed. In that war Poland lost over 6 million of its citizens and about 40 percent of its national wealth. We are experiencing the results of those painful and severe events to this very day.

We know and highly value the contributions of other nations to the struggle against the Hitlerite aggressor. Polish-Dutch brotherhood in arms and our common struggle against fascism for freedom and independence are indestructible records of history.

Because we have such vivid memories of the past we are all the more aware of our responsibility vis-a-vis the problems facing us. We should solve them so that the existence of the present and future generations in Europe and the world is based on strong foundations of lasting peace and international cooperation. Poland and its allies are promoting militant efforts precisely in that direction.

Only lasting peace can insure favorable development for our people and all mankind, P. Jaroszewicz continued. Precisely that aim inspired us when we submitted to the United Nations the declration on educating societies in the spirit of peace, which was adopted with the Netherlands' support as well.

We are making unceasing efforts to intensify detente and to make it universal. We believe that putting an end to the arms race is now the most important task. That is why we welcomed with satisfaction the SALT II accord signed between the Soviet Union and the United States. We hope that that important accord and its ratification will stimulate the interest of states in speedy progress in other disarmament negotiations, including the Vienna talks. Military detente is now a condition for intensifying and consolidating political detente, an important stage of which will be the Madrid meeting next year.

WE HOPE, P. JAROSZEWICZ SAID IN CONCLUSION, THAT OUR TWO NATIONS WILL STRENGTHEN, INSOFAR AS THEY ARE ABLE, THE ATMOSPHERE OF TRUST, DETENTE AND COOPERATION BY GETTING TO KNOW EACH OTHER BETTER AND BY DEVELOPING THEIR COMPREHENSIVE COOPERATION. WE ARE DETERMINED TO SEARCH FOR NEWER AND NEWER JOINT SOLUTIONS ALONG THAT ROAD FOR THE BENEFIT OF OUR COUNTRIES AND EUROPE.

NORWEGIAN DEFENSE MINISTER ARRIVES FOR VISIT

LD241815 Warsaw PAP in English 1724 GMT 24 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Warsaw 24 Sept--Invited by the Polish Minister of National Defence General Wojciech Jaruzelski, Norwegian Minister of Defence Rolf Hansen came today for a visit to Poland.

In the morning the Norwegian guest met with W. Jaruzelski, the president of the Council of State Henryk Jablonski received Minister Rolf Hansen and under secretary of State in the Defence Ministry of the Kingdom of Norway Johan Jorges Holst. Other participants in the meeting included minister of defence, General Vojciech Jaruzelski and vice minister of defence, General Jozef Urbanowicz. Also present was Norwegian Ambassador to Poland Olav Moltke-Hansen.

On the same day Minister Hansen laid a wreath at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier in Warsaw and went on a tour of the old town. During his stay in Poland Rolf Hansen will visit some military units and colleges, where he will familiarize himself with life and training in the Armed Forces of the Polish People's Republic.

GOVERNMENT, KOR COMMITTEE MARK ANNIVERSARY OF USSR ARMY IN POLAND

LD241023 Paris LE MONDE in French 19 Sep 79 p 5 LD

["B.G." report: "Poland--Authorities and Opposition Comment on Anniversary of Soviet Invasion"]

[Text] East Poland's invasion by Soviet troops on 17 September 1939--traditionally a taboo subject--was mentioned by several historians, who defended Moscow's attitude, during a discussion on Warsaw television which took place on the occasion of the invasion's 40th anniversary.

The main opposition group--the Social Self-Defense Committee (KOR)--has also commemorated this event, which has remained an open wound in the Polish consciousness, by publishing a long document in which it accuses Stalin's armies of "genocide" and demands that the "crimes" committed by them be acknowledged and condemned.

"Stalinists'" Crimes

To begin with, KOR, which takes care to differentiate between Russia, the Soviet Union and Stalinism, mentions the German-Soviet pact as the first crime and then writes that of the 230,000 Polish prisoners of war captured by the Red Army only 82,000 returned alive from imprisonment. According to KOR, 1.6 million civilians were sent to labor camps and 600,000 of these men and women died as a result of cold and malnutrition. The KOR rightly blames the Soviet troops for the slaughter of 4,500 Polish officers whose bodies were exhumed by the German Army in the Katyn forest near Smolensk in West Russia in 1943.

Emphasizing that whereas Nazi crimes have been universally condemned since Nuremberg, "Stalinist" crimes--including crimes perpetrated against the Soviet peoples--have never been condemned, the KOR continues: "So far, the Soviet Government has never admitted that the Stalinist regime was guilty of crimes of genocide and has never prosecuted the people responsible for these crimes. Similarly, the Government of the Polish People's Republic has not tried to establish the truth about the Katyn affair and other Soviet crimes but, on the contrary, has tried to prevent the truth emerging. According to the penal code's provisions, the government is jointly responsible for the silence which continues to be maintained with respect to these crimes. We are calling neither for revenge nor for an opening of legal proceedings but for moral judgment."

In another document, the Confederation for an Independent Poland--another dissident movement created on 1 September, the anniversary of the entry of German troops, which has recently elected historian and journalist Leszek Moczulski as its leader--states that any "normalization" of relations between Poland and the Soviet Union can take place only on the basis of a recognition of the "crimes committed by the Red Army on Polish territory."

Obviously, this is not what Polish television viewers heard on Saturday, when Professor Kowalski asserted that even Winston Churchill recognized the need for Soviet intervention. [paragraph continues]

"Despite the Molotov-Ribbentrop pact, the Soviets realized that armed confrontation with the Nazis was only a question of time," Kowalski stated, explaining that it was the rapidity of the German advance in West Poland that made Moscow intervene.

The 40th anniversary of the event on its own naturally justified the showing of the program. However, it would be hard not to perceive in this case an indication of the authorities' desire not to forgo a historical discussion whose political implications are very strong. There is still a long way to go before they get near to the truth--the entry of Soviet troops into Poland and the country's partition were agreed in a protocol attached to the German-Soviet pact of 23 August 1939, which was revised 1 month later on the initiative of Stalin, who wanted to obliterate any trace of the Polish state, "that monstrous freak begotten by the Treaty of Versailles," as Molotov was to say.

GIEREK MEETS WITH COAL INDUSTRY AKTIV IN KATOWICE

LD241940 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 24 Sep 79 LD

[Text] A meeting took place in Katowice today between Edward Gierek, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, and the leading party economic aktiv of the coal industry. It was devoted to a discussion of key problems linked with the implementation of the tasks in the current year and with the further development of this national industry. The meeting was attended among other by Zdzislaw Grudzien, Politburo member and first secretary of the voivodship committee in Katowice, and Deputy Premier Jan Szydlak.

During Edward Gierek's meeting with representatives of the mining fraternity, a series of fundamental problems were broached, connected with creating conditions for increasingly better and more effective work by staff members and also with increasing safety and improving working and living conditions of miners and their families.

It is worth adding that in the current year, for the first time ever, miners will extract more than 200 million tons of coal. Since the beginning of the year they have supplied the national economy with an additional 316,000 tons of this raw material.

Taking the floor during the meeting, Edward Gierek thanked the mineworkers for their efforts to date and stressed the enormous contribution made by mining to the achievements of the 35th anniversary of People's Poland. Edward Gierek also spoke of the need for expanding (?staff) for the entire mining industry, and of the vital necessity to speed up progress in mechanizing and in creating appropriate social and living conditions.

Speaking on behalf of the Katowice Party Organization, Zdzislaw Grudzien, first secretary of the PZPR Voivodship Committee, invited Edward Gierek to take part in the voivodship report-back and election conference on the PZPR.

In the afternoon, Edward Gierek visited an exhibition of mining and metallurgical machinery and installations and chemical apparatus in the Katowice technological progress center.

GIEREK CHAIRS CENTRAL COMMITTEE ECONOMIC SESSION

AU242050 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 20 Sep 79 p 1 AU

[Text] PAP--Under the chairmanship of PZPR First Secretary Edward Gierek the first secretaries of the party voivodship committees and directors of the Central Committee departments held a session in the Central Committee headquarters on 19 September.

The session discussed the key tasks of party bodies and organizations in insuring the implementation of the targets of the national socioeconomic plan for 1979.

PZPR ADOPTS RESOLUTION ON ANNIVERSARY OF WORKERS MOVEMENT

LD211014 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0100 GMT 21 Sep 79 LD

[Text] The party Central Committee Politburo has adopted a resolution about celebrations to mark the 100th anniversary of the Polish revolutionary workers movement. It is stressed in the document that the Proletariat Social Revolutionary Party, founded a century ago, marked the beginning of the organized workers movement in Poland and acquired the name of "great proletariat." This was the first Marxist party of the Polish working class. Its achievements were enriched and developed by the Social Democratic Party of the Kingdom of Poland and Lithuania, the Polish Socialist Party-Leftwing, the Communist Party of Poland and the Polish Workers Party.

The resolution stresses that by continuing and developing the glorious traditions of the Polish workers' movement the PZPR is effectively guiding the people in the process of carrying out the program of building socialism in our country. The experiences of 100 years of struggle and work by the Polish workers' movement are bearing fruit today in the activities of our party, the guiding force of society in the development of a socialist fatherland, and in strengthening Poland's security and sovereignty within the framework of the great family of free and peace-loving peoples in ideological unity with the Soviet Union and with the other countries of the socialist community.

JABLONSKI MEETS WITH ANTIALCOHOL MOVEMENT DELEGATION

LD222056 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1930 GMT 22 Sep 79 LD

[Text] In connection with the coming Fourth National Congress of the Social Antialcohol Committee, Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the Council of State, today received a delegation of the Central Board of the committee. The chairman of the Council of States was told about the achievements of the antialcohol movement as well as about the difficulties which are faced by the movement in its activities.

Henryk Jablonski stressed the social importance of combatting alcohol abuse and added that the administrative activities in this sphere can only bring results if supported by the simultaneous commitment of wide circles of the community. The chairman of the Council of State conveyed to the Congress of the Social Antialcohol Committee his greetings and wishes for fruitful deliberations.

COMMUNIQUE RELEASED ON DPRK'S YI CHONG-OK VISIT

AU242125 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 23 Sep 79 p 5 AU

[Communique on the 19-22 September official friendship visit to the Socialist Republic of Romania by Yi Chong-ok, premier of the DPRK Administrative Council]

[Text] At the invitation of Comrade Ilie Verdet, prime minister of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Comrade Yi Chong-ok, premier of the DPRK Administration Council paid an official friendship visit to the Socialist Republic of Romania between 19 and 22 September 1979.

Comrade Yi Chong-ok was received by Comrade Nicolae Ceausecu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania. On that occasion, warm greetings were conveyed to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu on behalf of Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party [KWP] and president of the DPRK. Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu expressed thanks for the greetings, and conveyed, in his turn, warm greetings to Comrade Kim Il-song.

Talks were held between Comrade Ilie Verdet, prime minister of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Comrade Yi Chong-ok, premier of the DPRK Administrative Council, in an atmosphere of warm friendship and mutual trust and understanding. The talks were attended by Ho Tam, deputy premier of the Administrative Council and minister of foreign affairs of the DPRK; Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and other officials.

During their talks, the sides briefed each other on the socialist construction in their countries, examined the continuous expansion and strengthening of the bilateral relations of solidarity and cooperation, and exchanged views on international issues of common interest. The sides noted their identity of views on the issues discussed.

The sides recalled with great satisfaction the relations of close and fruitful cooperation that have been solidly grounded and are continuously expanding between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the DPRK. They emphasized the decisive importance of the meetings and talks between Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Comrade Kim Il-song, secretary general of the KWP Central Committee and president of the DPRK, and of the agreements and projects concluded on those occasions, for the continuous and many-faceted development of the fraternal relations between the two parties and peoples. Thus, they stressed that the treaty of friendship and cooperation and the joint declaration signed by the two heads of state in Bucharest in May 1975 and in Pyongyang in June 1978 respectively, are exceptionally important documents which have raised the Romanian-Korean friendship, solidarity and cooperation to a higher level, and have provided a new and forceful expression of the common determination to consolidate the bilateral relations ever more markedly in all political, economic, scientific-technical and cultural areas, and to intensify the cooperation between the two parties and countries in the international arena. They expressed the view that such a development of Romanian-Korean relations is highly in keeping with the basic interests of the Romanian and Korean peoples, and with the cause of socialism, peace and democracy, and of the independent development of all the peoples.

The sides devoted special attention to examining the bilateral economic cooperation and collaboration; they noted that relations in that area have been developing continuously, in the mutual interests of the two countries and peoples. Thus, they praised the activities of the Intergovernmental Consultative Commission for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation and Collaboration.

In accordance with the agreements concluded between the two heads of state, and on the basis of the good results obtained to date and of an analysis of possibilities available, the two sides established measures to finalize economic cooperation ventures in the areas of extractive industry, machine-building, chemical industry, construction materials, and in other areas of common interest. The relevant foreign trade bodies and other economic institutions will insure a considerable increase during the 1981-85 period in the volume of goods exchanges and economic cooperation, as compared to 1976-80 results.

The two sides praised the results attained in developing cooperation in the areas of science and technology, education, culture, health, mass media and sports, and agreed to work to further intensify this cooperation in accordance with the bilateral agreements in force.

During their meetings, the Romanian prime minister reaffirmed the full support of the Socialist Republic of Romania for the DPRK's policy devoted to fulfilling the Korean people's national aspiration: the peaceful, democratic and independent reunification of the fatherland, without any foreign interference. The premier of the DPRK Administration Council expressed gratitude for the support extended to the Korean people's cause.

The results of the talks were noted in a protocol signed by the two countries' prime ministers.

The premier of the DPRK Administration Council and his aides laid a wreath at the monument of heroes in the struggle for the freedom of the people and fatherland and for socialism, and toured economic and social-cultural units in Bucharest and in Bacau County.

The sides stressed with satisfaction that the Romanian visit of the premier of the DPRK Administration Council contributed to further developing the Romanian-Korean relations, in accordance with the bilateral treaty of friendship and cooperation

Comrade Yi Chong-ok, premier of the DPRK Administration Council invited Comrade Ilie Verdet, prime minister of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania, to pay an official friendship visit to the DPRK. The invitation was accepted with pleasure.

BURTICA MEETS WITH DPRK MINISTER, PROTOCOL SIGNED

AU242030 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1810 GMT 24 Sep 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 24/9/1979--On September 24, Cornel Burtica, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation of Romania, received Pang Tae-yul, deputy minister of foreign trade of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

During the interview highlighted was the upward course of the relations of economic and technical collaboration and cooperation, of the commercial exchanges between the two countries, the need for action toward the diversification of the bilateral relations on multiple planes.

The same day a protocol between the Government of Romania and the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on goods exchanges and payments for 1980 was signed in Bucharest.

The document envisages a substantial rise in the volume of commercial exchanges between the two countries in the above-mentioned period, stipulating the delivery of more machines and equipment, bigger quantities of raw materials, consumer goods and other products.

CEAUSESCU INTERVIEW TO MEXICAN TELEVISION PUBLISHED

AU242100 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 23 Sep 79 p 1 AU

[Interview granted by Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu to Mexican television reporter Abel Enrique Magana Campuzano in Bucharest on 13 September]

[Text] Question: Mr President, how do you think the energy crisis affects relations between countries?

Answer: The economic crisis and of course the energy and oil crisis are the source of certain tensions in international life, in view of the ever stronger contradictions that appear between various countries or groups of countries as a result of the trend to accentuate the policy of redividing the spheres of influence, particularly of securing greater influence in oil areas. At the same time, while taking into account this trend toward redividing the spheres of influence, the peoples are intensifying the struggle for independence and for putting a complete end to the imperialist and colonialist policy of domination and diktat.

All these undoubtedly emphasize the need to unite the efforts of all peoples for a new and democratic policy, which should completely put an end to force and the policy of force and should insure the resolution of problems, including the energy and particularly the oil problems, on a new and equitable basis.

Question: What can the developing countries do to prevent a possible world short-circuit as a result of this crisis?

Answer: The division of the world into rich and poor countries, as a result of the imperialist and colonialist policy, is one of the key problems facing mankind today. In this respect, it is necessary to take firm action to establish a new international economic order, based on equity and on relations of equality in all fields, something which can facilitate the faster progress of poorly developed countries and which can also contribute to the stability of overall economic development.

In this respect, we believe that the developing countries themselves should take firmer action and should strengthen their solidarity and cooperation, both in order to attain their socioeconomic development and in the negotiations with the developed countries so as to reach just solutions in the complex problems of the international economic life. I particularly believe that action should be taken, in close cooperation and solidarity, to prepare the 1980 special UN session, which should mark a new point in the struggle to eliminate underdevelopment, to establish a new international economic order, to insure a more powerful progress of poorly developed countries and to guarantee the stability of the world economy.

Question: Romania has already begun rationing energy. Do you believe that all countries should do the same?

Answer: Indeed, Romania has for some time now adopted a number of measures for rationally utilizing energy and oil as well as measures to develop its energy base on new sources. [paragraph continues]

In this respect, one could say that all oil importing countries have adopted such measures in recent years, particularly this year, which entail both rationing measures and measures to develop new energy sources.

Proceeding from this and in view of long-term energy problems, mainly the perspective of diminishing oil resources, it is an objective requirement to save oil and energy and to take resolute measures to utilize new energy sources.

Question: Mr President, how can mankind get out of this crisis?

Answer: Of course, if one were to refer to the overall economic crisis, this itself is linked with the social bases--which should undergo certain modifications--of the existing inequitable international relations; therefore, the way out of this situation depends on establishing new relations, based on full equality and equity and on equitable prices both for raw materials and for industrial products.

Concerning the energy problem, along with overall measures to democratize international life and to promote new economic relations based on equality, it is necessary to adopt resolute measures to save oil and energy and to eliminate waste; at the same time it is necessary to attain an equitable relationship of prices. We believe that the trend toward an excessive increase in the price of oil, to give an example, is not reasonable and can cause great difficulties in the entire economic life.

Of course, we aim at attaining an equitable relationship between the price of oil and other energy resources and the prices of food and other industrial products; on the basis of such an equitable relationship, we aim at insuring a stability, without which one cannot insure overall progress or the establishment of a new international economic order.

At the same time, as I have already said in my reply to the previous question, it is necessary to intensify cooperation between states in order to utilize new sources of energy. In this respect, joint research and the unity of efforts are also required for reaching better and faster solutions.

Therefore, the way out of this crisis requires, as an objective need, the strengthening of international cooperation in all fields, including in research, as well as a policy of peace and detente and the transition to disarmament and reducing military expenditure, by alloting an important part of funds thus saved to resolving the complex problems of underdevelopment and energy and to insuring socioeconomic progress.

Question: Mr President, the relations between Mexico and Romania are recording an upward course. How can we attain a greater rapprochement between the two countries, in order to strengthen understanding and cooperation on the bilateral plane and in the international forums?

Answer: Indeed, the relations between Romania and Mexico have continuously developed in recent years, both in the field of economic exchanges, which have increased almost 5 times from 1975 to date, and in the participation in resolving various problems of the international life.

On the basis of good relations between our countries and of agreements signed in recent years, particularly as a result of my visit to Mexico, I believe that all the prerequisites exist for expanding economic cooperation, particularly production sharing in various fields, including in the oil field, as well as cooperation on third markets.

At the same time, proceeding from the identity or great similarity of Romania's and Mexico's position on international issues, it is necessary to strengthen cooperation and solidarity both between our countries and with other states in order to actively contribute to solving the complex problems facing mankind today, particularly those problems connected with the new international economic order, disarmament and the promotion of a new democratic policy, based on full equality and respect of independence and sovereignty, noninterference in the domestic affairs of other countries and nonuse of force and the threat of force in interstate relations.

Our countries are vitally interested in the policy of detente, national independence and peace, since only thus can they and other peoples concentrate their efforts on insuring socioeconomic development, well-being and progress.

We believe that there are good prospects for the relations between Romania and Mexico to record a continuous progress. In this respect, I believe that the visit to Romania by Mexico's president will also mark an important point in the development of future cooperation.

I would like to extend through your television wishes for well-being, prosperity and happiness to the friendly Mexican people.

CEAUSESCU ADDRESSES MASS RALLY IN SCORNICESTI 22 SEPTEMBER

AU241126 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 23 Sep 79 pp 1, 3 AU

[Speech by President Nicolae Ceausescu at mass rally in Scornicesti on 22 September]

[Text] Dear comrades and friends,

I would like to extend warm greetings and best wishes to those present at this big mass rally and to all inhabitants of Scornicesti Commune and Olt County on behalf of the party Central Committee, the State Council, the government and myself personally. (loud cheers and applause; chants: "Ceausescu-RCP"!)

This big mass rally is occasioned by the 400th year of documented existence of Scornicesti Commune; however, this rally is also designed to mark the outstanding successes attained by our socialist agriculture, in view of the fact that next year you will be celebrating the 30th anniversary of the Scornicesti Agricultural Cooperative. What has been attained thus far in this area as well as throughout the country is the result of our party's agrarian policy and of the cooperativization of agriculture. (applause and cheers; chants: "Ceausescu and the People!"]

I would particularly like to congratulate my fellow Scornicesti inhabitants on the results attained in their activity, on the 400th anniversary of this locality and on receiving the "23 August" first class distinction as an expression of our party-state appreciation of the activity of Scornicesti inhabitants devoted to raising their well-being and happiness and contributing to the overall progress of our socialist fatherland. (loud cheers and applause; chants: "Ceausescu-RCP!"]

Scornicesti has been, is and must remain a powerful agricultural center. The united agroindustrial council must always be concerned with developing industry and attaining ever great vegetable and animal outputs. This is and must be the basic concern of this council as well as of all agroindustrial councils. (loud cheers and applause; chants: "Ceausescu and the People")

I am greatly pleased with the good results you have attained in grain production, particularly maize and in livestock. Likewise, I am pleased with results attained in organizing certain industrial and handicraft activities within the agroindustrial council. I believe that this path should be followed by all agroindustrial councils. We must blend the agricultural work with the processing and industrial work, using the available free time in industrial activities, since only thus will we be able to improve the fatherland's communes and villages, to insure our peasantry's well-being and to increase the entire country's wealth. [loud cheers and applause; chants: "Ceausescu and the People!"]

Today I have also visited two national enterprises, one for clothes and the other one in the machines building field, which have actually been commissioned today. Of course, they are an addition to the existing agroindustrial units and will make an important contribution to the development of the commune and country. This also shows that it is possible and necessary to proceed more courageously to introducing industrial units in the agroindustrial councils, since only thus can we insure a proper distribution of the forces of production throughout the country and the material and intellectual development of all localities of our fatherland. (loud cheers and applause) That is why I would like to congratulate the working people's collectives in these two enterprises and to wish them success in attaining ever better results from all viewpoints, in turning out products of increasingly better quality and, if need be, I hope they will actively participate, together with those in the agricultural field, in developing agriculture, particularly in insuring the harvesting of crops on time and without losses. (loud applause and cheers; chants: "Ceausescu-RCP!" and "Ceausescu-Romania, our esteem and pride!")

In general, I would like to congratulate all the peasantry and all working people of Olt County on their results and to wish them success in attaining ever better agricultural crops and an ever greater industrial output, particularly in raising the qualitatively and technological level of their entire activity. (loud applause and cheers; chants: "Ceausescu and the People!")

Scornicesti is one of the 300 agricultural localities which must turn into agroindustrial towns in the next 10 years. You have made a good start from the viewpoint of production and of developing the industrial activity; you have also made a good start in urbanizing the locality and building new and modern houses. Of course, in a relatively short time you must fully carry out this task of turning the entire agroindustrial council and commune into an agrarian town-like locality, into a small agroindustrial town. To attain this, you must still make serious efforts and must modernize both your activity and the entire locality, which should thus be a genuine model of new locality and a small agroindustrial socialist town. (loud and prolonged applause and cheers)

Dear comrades, we must do everything possible to insure a powerful development of the forces of production and the expansion of both the industrial and agricultural activity on modern bases. We must bear in mind that the attainment of a new quality in all fields demands that we act in a revolutionary spirit and that we do everything possible to eliminate that which is old and outdated in order to master the revolutionary outlook on the world, so that this new quality and revolutionary concept is reflected in the entire activity in all fields, in industry, agriculture, education and the political-educational activity. Let us act in such a way as that we insure that each citizen of our fatherland becomes a conscious builder of the socialist system and a militant in raising Romania onto higher peaks of progress and civilization. (loud applause and cheers; chants: "Ceausescu-RCP")

Dear comrades,

Indeed, our people's history goes back thousands of years. The history of the Olt region also goes back thousands of years--these areas have been inhabited for thousands of years. [paragraph continues]

The inhabitants of Olt and Scornicesti are the descendents of Dacians, of those who fought for over 200 years with the greatest empire of that era in order to defend their independence. They knew that they were born here and that they must live in freedom and independence: (loud applause and cheers; chants: "Ceausescu-RCP!" and "Ceausescu and the People!") As you well know, might triumphed then and the Romans won the war. A new, greater and more proud people was born from the coexistence between Dacians and Romans, namely the Romanian people: (loud applause and cheers; prolonged chants: "Ceausescu and the People!")

Indeed, there have been no important moments in Romania's history without the presence of the Olt and Scornicesti inhabitants in the struggle to defend the dignity and independence of the fatherland and to be free in their country. They have actively participated in the country's unification, in the independence war and in the struggle to attain the united nation state. (loud applause and cheers; chants: "Ceausescu and the People!") Likewise, the inhabitants of the Olt region participated in the 1907 uprisings against the landlords and were active in the socialist movement and later in the RCP, thus contributing to the just cause of social and national liberation.

I am well familiar with the Olt region, not only Scornicesti. Of course, I was born in these parts; I left here at the age of 11 and I came back in chains, as an RCP member. I know that some of my fellow villagers admired me then, some just did not understand; but I know that they understood later that their place is alongside the communists in the RCP. Indeed, there have been many skillful communists in Scornicesti Commune and Olt County, many resolute communists who have actively supported the RCP policy of socialist development, of insuring our fatherland's progress and of creating a new life for all Romania's inhabitants. (loud applause and cheers; chants: "Ceausescu-Scornicesti, you are the country's chosen son!")

Indeed, it is good never to forget the locality in which you were born and to do something to contribute to its development. At the same time, as son of a commune and town, while contributing to the development of the respective locality and being alongside those among whom you have first known life and made the first steps, you must never forget that you are a son of the Romanian people and that is it your duty to do everything you can to insure that our people live freely in a socialist and communist society. (applause and cheers; chants: "Ceausescu and the People!")

Dear comrades, you are familiar with the tasks envisaged in the 1976-80 5-Year Plan. You are familiar with the important achievements obtained both by industry and agriculture and in other fields. In the first 3 and 1/2 years of the current 5-year plan we have attained an additional industrial output of about 70 billion lei. Generally speaking, we are unswervingly implementing the program for the country's economic development and for also raising the people's material and intellectual well-being. All this is the result of our party's revolutionary policy, based on historical materialism and scientific socialism, a policy which creatively applies overall teachings and truths to the concrete conditions prevailing in Romania. (loud and prolonged applause; chants: "Ceausescu-RCP!")

These achievements are proof of the creative force of the workers class, the peasantry, intelligentsia and all our people, who are implementing, under RCP leadership, the program for building the comprehensively developed socialist society in Romania and insuring the country's progress toward communism. (loud applause and cheers; chants: "Ceausescu-RCP!")

We are now making preparations for the 12th party congress. A number of important documents have been published, beginning with the directives for our socioeconomic development in the next 5-year plan. [paragraph continues]

These documents, which have been submitted for broad discussion by all our people, set the guidelines for Socialist Romania's ever greater future. We must turn the period left until the congress into a democratic discussion of our party-state domestic and foreign policy. Let us discuss both the general development programs and the development programs for each county, commune, town and agroindustrial council. We must base all our activity on a new foundation and we must draw up a plan of harmonious development which can raise our whole country onto a higher living standard yet unknown in our history, a level that can only be insured by the socialist and communist society. (loud and prolonged applause and cheers)

Dear comrades,

While unswervingly acting to rapidly develop our fatherland, we also carry out an active international policy of peace and cooperation with all nations in the world; we base this cooperation on full equality of rights, respect for national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in domestic affairs of other states and mutual advantage. We will do everything possible to develop this international cooperation! (loud applause and cheers; chants: "Ceausescu-Peace!")

In conclusion, I would again like to wish new success in their future activity to the inhabitants of Scornicesti Commune and to their agroindustrial council, so that in 2 to 3 years they can turn this locality into a modern agroindustrial town, something which will demonstrate the force of socialism and of the working people, builders of socialism. (loud and prolonged applause and cheers)

I wish all those present at this big mass rally and all inhabitants of Olt County increasingly greater successes in their entire activity, much health and happiness! (loud and prolonged applause and cheers. Chants for minutes on end; "Ceausescu-RCP!", "Ceausescu and the People" and "Ceausescu-Scornicesti, You Are the Country's Chosen Son". Those present at the big mass rally loudly cheer in an atmosphere of enthusiasm for the RCP and for the Party Secretary General and President of the Republic Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu)

DRAFT PROGRAM TO RAISE STANDARD OF LIVING ISSUED

LD221726 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0730 GMT 22 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 22/9/1979--At a recent meeting (September 11), the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP and the Standing Bureau of the Supreme Council of Economic and Social Development of Romania debated and approved the draft directives of raising the standard of living over 1981-1985 and continually improving the quality of life.

The document is reproduced today by the leading Romanian newspapers and, according to a democratic practice in Romania, submitted to public debate.

The ultimate aim of the whole Romanian Communist Party's policy--the preamble reads--is to ensure the welfare of the people, to continually improve the quality of life. To attain this target, the party takes firm action for the development and modernization of the national economy--in line with the requirements of the revolution in science and technology--for the increase of the national income--the only source of raising the standard of living.

The programme of raising the standard of living for 1981-1985 is based on the provisions of the draft directives of the Twelfth Congress of the Romanian Communist Party for Romania's economic and social development in the 1981-1985 Five-Year Plan period. The first chapter of the document reviews the achievements in raising the welfare of the people in the period of socialist construction.

Mentioned are, among other things, the following:

The national income increased 13-fold over 1950-1978 at an average annual rate of 9.7 percent, which places Romania among the first countries in the world in terms of economic growth dynamics. The higher rate of the development fund in the last five-year plan periods has resulted in the improvement of the whole people's welfare at a faster rate.

In the last eight years, the share of the work force in industry, transport and other non-agricultural branches has risen by more than 16 percent to account--in 1978--for 67 percent of the total employed population.

Net income from the remuneration-of-work fund will be more than 21 times larger in 1980 as compared to 1950. Following the rise in remuneration and the increase of the number of working people, average net remuneration is expected to increase almost sevenfold over the period to stand at 2,261 lei monthly in 1980, which compares with 1,595 lei in 1975 and 337 lei in 1950. Real remuneration in 1980 will top the 1975 level by 30-32 percent, which compares with 18-20 percent as originally planned. The peasantry's net nominal income per active person from work on the producer cooperative farms and in individual homesteads will be 8.3 times higher in 1980 as against 1950.

Between 1950 and 1980, the state social security pension funds are to rise more than 20 times. Since 1956 state child benefits have been paid which are to account for about 11 thousand million lei by 1980 as compared with 1.4 thousand million lei in 1956. The number of children wherefore state benefits are expected to be paid in 1980 will be of ca. 4.5 million, which compares with 1.2 million for which state benefits were paid in 1957. Ten-year education has been generalized, the material base of education of all grades has been expended, complex measures have been taken to integrate education with work and research. The number of pupils and students granted scholarships has grown. The present school-going population accounts for about 26 percent of the total population, as compared to 14.2 percent in 1950.

Treatment--in and out of hospitals, sanatoriums, and other medical units--is given free. As compared with 1950 when there was one physician for 1,047 inhabitants, the figure has dropped to about 600. The health care measures taken have resulted in the drop of deaths in general, of children's deaths particular, in the increase of the average lifespan which is now over 70 years. The present food consumption rate in this country stands at 3,240 calories per capita, Romania holding a top place in the world in this respect.

Average per capita consumption of fabrics and footwear is comparable with those in economically developed countries.

Likewise, there has been an early increase in the number of durables bought in every home.

The rate of housing construction has been one of the highest in the world if referred to the number of inhabitants. Now, more than 15 million citizens in villages and towns live in homes built in the last 30 years. There has been a significant rise in the share of several-room flats and in the average useful surface per capita. Investment in housing construction will be 36.9 times higher in 1980 than it was in 1950.

The main orientations of the programme of raising the standard of living in the 1981-1985 period are as follows:

- Higher incomes of all categories of working people, particularly those incomes derived from remuneration.

- Larger number of work places and greater share of employed population in industry, construction, transport and services.

- Passage to the second stage of the activity for a shorter work week, so that by 1985 the 44-hour work week be generalized.

- Promotion by the state, just as until now, of a policy of actively supporting the family, of protecting mother and child, of increasing child benefits.

- Better supply of the population with foodstuff. In future, further stress shall be laid on achieving an adequate structure of nourishment, so that it meets the rational, scientifically based demands for food and alimentary hygiene of the population. Special attention shall also be paid to supplying the population with a wide range of fabrics, garments, footwear, durables, and non-food products.

- Consumer goods prices and service tariffs within the limits of a 5-6 per cent rise of price index for the entire five-year plan period.

- The increase of the housing stock at a sustained rate through the building of an important number of flats from state funds. At the same time, given the rising incomes of the population, the building of privately-owned dwellings with state support shall be developed.

- Larger number of services,

- Expansion of tourism and entertainment activities,

- Development of modern education that should thoroughly train the necessary cadres for all domains of activity,

- Better medical assistance provided to the population, with stress on prophylactic actions,

- Greater concern to protect the environment.

Highlighting that the increase of the national income is a decisive factor of raising the people's welfare, the document shows that the national income will rise by a 6.7-7.4 per cent average annual rate, superior to the growth rate of the social product (6-6.6 per cent).

In 1985, the per capita national income will be of 34,600-35,900 lei, a prerequisite for Romania's becoming a medium-developed country.

The allotment, in the next five-year plan period, of about 30 per cent of the national income to economic and social development will ensure the increase of resources for the investment programme, concomitantly with the rise in the consumption fund.

In conditions of a higher technical and qualitative level of material production, intensified technical-scientific revolution and complex mechanization, automation and cybernetization of production, in the 1981-1985 five-year period about 80 per cent of the national income increase shall be obtained through social labour productivity growth.

Following the increase of the national income, the total remuneration fund will grow by 43.3 per cent until 1985 as against 1981 and the socio-cultural expenditures will increase by 25 per cent.

Likewise, in the 1981-1985 Five-Year Plan period of total sum of 137.5 thousand million lei shall be earmarked for housing construction and building of social-cultural establishments.

The document further notes:

In the 1981-1985 period the population's incomes deriving from work will further increase, work being the basic criterion of evaluating each person's contribution to the progress of society.
The complex and many-sided development of the national economy will provide for 930 [as received] more new jobs.

More than half of the total employed population will work in industry and construction in 1985.

The share of the trained personnel of the total working personnel will increase from 82 per cent in 1980 to 86 per cent in 1985 while that of trained workers from 85 per cent to some 90 per cent.

The general improvement of skill and the rise in labour productivity shall lead to increased remuneration of the working personnel in concordance with the quantity and quality of the work done. In this way, as well as through the ensurance of steady remuneration-based incomes to an ever larger number of working people, the increase of the incomes per family is secured.

The total remuneration fund will increase by 43.3 per cent in 1985 as to 1980. Average nominal remuneration shall rise in this period by 25.1 per cent while real remuneration shall register a 16-18 per cent growth.

The 1:5.5 ratio between the minimum and maximum net remunerations will be maintained. The minumum net remuneration will be of 1,630 lei in 1985 as to 1,425 in 1980.

In keeping with a higher efficiency of economic activity, the sums allotted to the profit-sharing fund are to be increased gradually so that the average sum per person should grow by some 50 per cent in 1985 as compared to 1980.

For the 1981-1985 period it is stipulated that the peasantry's real incomes derived from work done in agriculture should increase by 20-25 per cent in 1985 as to 1980. This corresponds to a planned increase of the production of farm cooperatives and of the farmsteads of the population of 22-26 per cent in the 1981-1985 Five-Year Plan period. Achieved on the basis is the expansion of mechanization, the intensification of chemicalization, the implementation of the programme of land melioration, the generalization of new technologies in plant production and animal breeding, the accentuation of labour productivity growth.

The peasants having their own farmsteads will be supported by the state. Under these circumstances, their incomes will rise by more than 26 per cent.

State insurance nominal pensions will increase by 23 per cent in 1985 as compared to 1980, and the average real pension will register a 15-16 per cent increase.

The pensions of the cooperatives farmers shall increase, on an average, by about 23 per cent, with ampler rises in the smaller pensions. At the same time, the average pension of the peasants with individual farmsteads in non-cooperativized zones shall also increase.

At the end of 1985, the average nominal child benefit shall be 27 per cent larger as to 1980, which will ensure a 20 per cent increase of the average real benefit.

Total socio-cultural expenditures will go up from 350 billion lei under the current five-year plan to 479 billion lei over 1981-1985, that is by some 37 per cent, accounting for 14,200 lei family by 1985.

Socio-cultural expenditures defrayed from the budget will go up form some 10,000 lei/family in 1980 to about 12,950 lei/family in 1985.

Expenditures for education shall increase by more than 36 per cent under the 1981-1985 Five-Year Plan as to 1976-1980.

Practically, all pre-school children are to be enrolled in kindergartens by 1985, as compared to 80 per cent now. Conditions will be provided for the generalization of lyceum education. Higher learning shall be expanded, especially the technical one. All vocational school pupils shall receive stipends. In lyceum and higher learning, the number of stipends in the 1981-1985 quinquennium will be roughly equal to the present one.

As many as 100 thousand new places in kindergartens shall be made available under the 1981-1985 Five-Year Plan. New classrooms, workships, laboratories and boarding schools shall be made available.

Expenditures for health protection shall rise by some 32 per cent under the 1981-1985 Five-Year Plan as compared to 1976-1980.

Expenditures for culture and the arts will rise by 26 per cent under the 1981-1985 Five-Year Plan as to the 1976-1980 one.

Expenditures for social assistance shall go up by over 16 per cent under the 1981-1985 Five-Year Plan as to the 1976-1980 one.

On concordance with the rising money incomes of the population, the population's consumption of goods and services is to get higher and the demands of the population are to be met under ever better conditions.

The volume of goods sales will amount to 295.5 billion lei by 1985, growing at an annual average rate of 5.4-6.4 per cent.

As to food consumption, in harmony with the scientifically set requirements for maintaining the vital capacity and improving the health condition of the population, stress shall be laid on improving the structure and quality of the products, ensuring the population's supply with products of high nutrient content and in diversified sorts.

Special attention shall be paid to augmenting the production and sale of cuisine preparations, ready-to-cook stuff and others, so as to ease more the women's housework.

The volume of foodstuff sales shall grow by 27.2 per cent in 1985 as to 1980.

As far as non-alimentary products are concerned, under the next five-year plan they shall be more diversified, but finished and of higher quality.

As for durables, new apparatus shall be put into fabrication and sold, their functionality and reliability shall be higher, so that lower energy consumption and elimination of waste can be secured.

The volume of services will be worth 74.6 thousand million lei in 1985, registering an over 54 per cent increase as compared to 1980. The volume of services shall grow in each county, both in urban and rural areas.

In the rural area, each commune shall have at least 15 servicing units of various kinds and the total volume shall be over 83 per cent larger in 1985 than in 1980, registering thus an about 13 per cent higher average annual rate than the total one in the country.

The number of working people benefiting of rest and treatment in spas will be by 36 per cent greater in 1985 than in 1980.

As regards prices and tariffs for the population a rigorously controlled evolution within planned limits is in view.

When establishing the real incomes of the population account has been taken of the evoluton of the price index which just as in the current five-year plan period will grow at a 1-1.2 percent average annual rate being of 5-6 per cent in 1985 as to 1980.

In the 1981-1985 five-year period 1,100,000 flats are to be built from the state investment fund, of which 440,000 are to be sold to the population, as compared to 380,000 in the 1976-1980 period. The state will assist the population in building some 100,000 dwellings with their own money.

Most of the dwellings to be built--about 1,000,000 flats--will be erected in municipalities and towns as well as in workers' centres, where there are more housing requirements. The average number of rooms per one flat in state-owned dwellings is to be 2.52.

The town planning and urbanization process will continue in the 1981-1985 Five-Year Plan period. 140 more rural localities are to be turned into urban centres in this period.

By 1985 the 44-hour workweek with an 8-hour workday should be generalized. Just as so far, the working personnel in some workplaces shall benefit by an even shorter workweek. For the women with little children the enterprises can organize their work in two 4-hour shifts with one 8-hour shift, remuneration being in concordance with the time worked.

The activity of protecting and improving the environment shall aim at a higher quality of air, waters, soil, the flora and fauna, as well as of life in human settlements. Non-pollutant technologies shall be adopted and advanced. Air, water and soil protection technologies and systems shall be developed in order to attain these objectives.

BURTICA HOLDS TALKS WITH ZAIRIAN TRADE MINISTER IN BUCHAREST

AU241859 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1630 GMT 24 Sep 79 AU

[Text] Comrade Cornel Burtica, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation today received Kia Kiziki Kiakwama, state commissioner for national economy, industry and commerce of the Republic of Zaire. The two sides discussed the development of Romanian-Zairean economic cooperation and collaboration, and the commercial exchanges between Romania and Zaire.

AUSTRIAN DEFENSE MINISTER ARRIVES, MEETS WITH COMAN

AU241857 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1630 GMT 24 Sep 79 AU

[Text] Otto Roesch, Austrian federal minister of national defense arrived today in Romania on a visit to our country at the head of a military delegation.

Ion Coman, minister of national defense of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Austrian federal defense minister had talks in a cordial atmosphere.

ARKHIPOV-LED SOVIET DELEGATION VISITS TO DISCUSS TRADE

24 September Arrival

LD241350 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1135 GMT 24 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, September 24 (TANJUG)--A Soviet delegation today arrived in Belgrade for a session of the Intergovernmental Yugoslav-Soviet Committee for Economic and Scientific-Technological Cooperation. The Soviet delegation is headed by Soviet Council of Ministers Vice President and President of the Yugoslav-Soviet Mixed Committee Ivan Vasilevich Arkhipov.

At the session the work of the two governments' competent bodies and other organizations on preparing a long-term program for development of economic and scientific-technological cooperation between the two countries for the period between 1980 and 1985 will be discussed.

Assessment of Trade Progress

LD241758 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1610 GMT 24 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Economic cooperation between Yugoslavia and the USSR is developing successfully. As assessed by both sides today at the first plenary session of the Intergovernmental Committee for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation, the biggest contribution to this development in Yugoslav-Soviet relations has been provided by Josip Broz Tito, president of the SFRY and the LCY, and by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. Their meeting this year, as indeed the previous ones, has given a fresh impulse to the further successful and even richer development of cooperation.

The Yugoslav delegation to the session of the Yugoslav-Soviet Intergovernmental Committee for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation is led by Federal Executive Council Vice President Gojko Ubiparip, and the Soviet side by Ivan Vasilyevich Arkhipov, vice chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

The joint assessment made at the session of the intergovernmental committee was that the attained level of technical-technological and of overall economic development of the two economies, and the attained level of reciprocal cooperation, made it possible and encouraged our economies to further develop established contacts and to create fresh ones, and in so doing to extend the favorable development of economic cooperation established during the preceding period. It was assessed that the introduction of several elements of stability and long-term cooperation into existing economic relations will speed up the realization of agreements in principle and of accords on the development of future cooperation.

The committee also discussed some current questions of cooperation. It was assessed that in preparing the proposals for future cooperation in individual branches, special attention should be paid to higher forms of production-technical cooperation, joint ventures and specialization. This is possible in the manufacture of equipment for nuclear powerplants and other energy machinery building, in heavy and transport machine building, in the machine tools and tools industry, in the car industry, in manufacturing equipment for the oil and chemical industry, in the light and foodstuffs industry, and in the tractor and agricultural machinery industry. Cooperation in the field of shipbuilding, the chemical and pharmaceutical industry and in food production and processing is traditional.

Nevertheless, it was stressed that possibilities must be devised to promote this cooperation. The assessment was made that mutual and real interests exist in the rapid and all-round development of cooperation in all of these fields.

It was assessed at the session of the intergovernmental committee that the 5-year trade agreement is being successfully implemented. During the first 4 years of the 1976-1980 period, it was assessed that commodity exchanges between Yugoslavia and the USSR valued at $11.5 billion will be attained, out of the total of $14 billion envisaged in the agreement for the entire 5-year period. A positive assessment was made also of the realization of this year's protocol, which envisages commodity exchanges or over $3 billion. What has happened is that all Soviet exports have been contracted for, whereas the contracts for Yugoslav exports have been implemented for over 99 percent [of what was envisaged by the terms of the protocol].

Members of the intergovernmental committee noted that the agreement on economic and technical cooperation in the construction of industrial and other goods in the SFRY, dated November 1972, taken as a whole, was successfully realized. That agreement envisaged deliveries of equipment and of some other materials to Yugoslavia to the value of over $600 million.

MORE ON KOSOVO DELEGATION VISIT TO DAGESTANSKAYA ASSR

LD242041 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 24 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Mahachkala--A delegation from the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo, headed by Dzavid Nimani, president of the Presidency of Kosovo, arrived today on an official and friendly visit to Dagestanskaya ASSR. At the airport in Mahachkala, the capital of this autonomous republic in the Russian federation, which spreads along the extreme east of the northern Caucasus next to the Caspian Sea, the delegation was met and warmly welcomed by A. Dzh. Umalatov, chairman of the Supreme Soviet Presidium of Dagestanskaya ASSR, and Magomet Yusupovich Yusupov, chairman of the Council of Ministers.

The Kosovo delegation, which includes Dusan Ristic, president of the Assembly; Riza Sapundzija, vice president of the Executive Council; Rahman Dedaj, executive secretary of the League of Communists Provincial Committee Presidium; and Masar Pirana, secretary of the Provincial Presidency, laid flowers at the monument to Lenin in the main square of Mahachkala and then conducted official talks in the Supreme Soviet of Dagestanskaya with the highest-ranking officials of this autonomous republic. At the talks chairman Umalatov of the Supreme Soviet Presidium acquainted the guests with the economic development and specific feature of multinational Dagestanskaya. President of the Kosovo Presidency Nimani and the delegation members informed their hosts about the position of the autonomous provinces and nationalities in Yugoslavia and the overall development of Kosovo. On behalf of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo Presidency, Nimani conveyed an invitation to Umalatov for a Dagestanskaya delegation to visit Kosovo. The invitation was accepted with pleasure.

During the several-day visit to Dagestanskaya, where it is staying at the invitation of the Supreme Soviet Presidium, the Kosovo delegation will visit certain regions in the interior of this autonomous republic.

TANJUG NOTES RETICENCE ON SINO-SOVIET TALKS

LD242022 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1930 GMT 24 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, Sep. 24 (TANJUG)--A seeming lull is characteristic of the Moscow atmosphere on the eve of the Soviet-Chinese negotiations in Moscow. For all that the arrival of the Chinese delegation has heightened the already great interest in the Soviet-Chinese dialogue, this can be hardly noticed by outward appearances.

The Soviet mass information media gave an item to the forthcoming event, in which it was officially announced that a Chinese delegation had come for negotiations in harmony with the agreement reached by the two countries' governments. Nothing else has been made public.

Some observers infer from this that, probably, true is the news being heard here that the "source" of information on the negotiations will be a poor one. It is presumed that this is a result of a bilateral agreement that no major details be officially announced.

It is noticeable, however, that everybody here is reticent when it comes to the question most important of all whether this dialogue will lead to agreement on roads to a normalization of Soviet-Chinese relations.

All are agreed, anyhow, that most important right now is that a dialogue on Soviet-Chinese detente, essential for the stability of peace in the world, is to start at last.

TANJUG ON NEW CHINESE INTERPRETATION OF 'CLASS STRUGGLE'

LD241316 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0907 GMT 24 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Beijing, (Peking), September 24 (TANJUG)--TANJUG correspondent Aleksandar Novacic reports: "We admit that the class struggle is not over yet, but at the same time we claim that there is no longer need for a mass, destructive class struggle. Therefore, we should not attempt to lead such a struggle in the future".

These words, stated by President Hua Guofeng two months ago at a session of the Chinese Congress, were received with great attention in Chinese circles, nor is it being concealed that they have caused doubt and incomprehension because it was the class struggle that was one of the principles of the political line in the three decades of the existence of the People's Republic of China.

The thesis on "the intensification of class struggle in socialism" proclaimed by Stalin at the height of big purges in the Soviet Union is now interpreted in the Chinese press as one of his "greatest mistakes". "Unfortunately, more or less a similar tragedy took place in China when, immediately after statements that the days of revolutionary charges are over, another such campaign was launched", the paper "KWANMING RIBAO" writes.

Class struggle must continue against the enemy, but the present day class struggle, as China Academy of Social Sciences President Wang Zheping set out, has its "specific forms." It must be waged in a democratic way and by democratic means, through discussion based on the principle of "truth based on facts" and not by administrative and even less, massive and violent means.

Chinese theoreticians today claim that since class struggle is no longer the basic contradiction of the Chinese society, the goals of the dictatorship of the proletariat have also changed.

The dictatorship of the proletariat is now turned to socialist modernization and its main aim is the development of socialist economy and socialist culture.

MORE ON CHINESE ECONOMIC DELEGATION'S VISIT

21 September Slovenia Talks

AU242130 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 21 Sep 79 p 6 AU

[Text] Ljubljana--Great possibilities exist for a broader economic cooperation between Yugoslavia and the PRC, particularly in the field of agricultural food products. This was said yesterday in the talks between members of a Chinese delegation led by Wang Renzhong, vice premier of the PRC State Council, and representatives of the Chamber of Economy of Slovenia. At this meeting it was also said that the existing Yugoslav consortium for cooperation with the PRC, which was formed 3 years ago and which includes 12 large basic organizations of associated labor from Slovenia, had contributed considerably to an increased economic cooperation, but that broader possibilities also exist. Members of the consortium from Slovenia informed the prominent guest about the economic and technical possibilities of their organizations for expanding cooperation with the Chinese partners.

On behalf of the Chinese delegation, Wang Renzhong, vice premier of the PRC State Council supported the efforts of the Yugoslav work organizations.

24 September Belgrade Talks

LD241802 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1632 GMT 24 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, September 24 (TANJUG)--The promotion of long-term based Yugoslav-Chinese cooperation in agriculture will be a great contribution to the development of overall economic cooperation between the two countries.

This assessment was made in the closing talks here today between Yugoslav Federal Executive Council vice-president Branislav Ikonic and Vice-Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China Wang Renzhong.

Cooperation in agriculture, food industry and the scientific-technical domain will be discussed in detail at a regular meeting of the mixed Commission for Cooperation in Agriculture, it was agreed.

The two vice-premiers acquainted each other with the results of and prospects for economic cooperation between the two countries. They underlined mutual interest in and the need for additional efforts for the expansion and promotion of this cooperation.

Wang Renzhong said that the Chinese delegation had been able to establish great successes, Yugoslavia has achieved in the socialist construction of the country, especially in agriculture and the development of self-management system. [sentence as received] Both the practice and the results achieved demonstrate that the road pursued by Yugoslavia is correct, said Wang Renzhong.

Next year, Yugoslavia and China will begin their development plans for the coming five years which will be an occasion to define the proper place for bilateral economic cooperation, said Wang Renzhong. Chinese-Yugoslav cooperation must rest on a long-term basis, he said, expressing the belief that it will be constantly developing.

The Chinese delegation today ends its 10-day visit to Yugoslavia during which it toured the Yugoslav Autonomous Province of Vojvodina and the Constituent Republics of Croatia, Slovenia and Serbia.

TANJUG NOTES OPENING OF GENEVA RADIO CONFERENCE

LD251032 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1009 GMT 25 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Geneva, September 25 (TANJUG)--About 140 government delegations and some 30 international organizations are participating in the regular session of the International Telecommunication Union which opened here yesterday and will last for two months.

One of the most important and most difficult tasks of the meeting will be to allocate the remaining radio frequencies. If the necessary conditions are created, the meeting will endeavour to also enable the developing countries to better satisfy their needs in this domain. However, the developed countries are not likely to easily renounce their radiowave monopoly. In the present situation, the developed countries use about 90 percent waves of various frequencies.

WARSAW PZPR DELEGATION ARRIVES IN BELGRADE 24 SEPTEMBER

LD242237 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1717 GMT 24 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--A delegation of the Warsaw Committee of the PZPR, headed by Alojzy Karkoszka, secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and first secretary of the Warsaw Committee, arrived in Belgrade today as guests of the League of Communists City Conference. The Warsaw delegation, which was met by Dusan Gligorijevic, president of the Belgrade League of Communists City Conference, held talks in the Belgrade League of Communists City Conference. The guests from Warsaw were acquainted with the most important tasks and activities of the League of Communists.

CPCZ STUDY DELEGATION ARRIVES IN BELGRADE

LD241654 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2233 GMT 23 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--A CPCZ study delegation led by Vladimir Micka, director of the CPCZ Central Committee Economic Department, has arrived in Belgrade.

The delegation will spend several days in Yugoslavia within the framework of a cooperation program between the LCY and CPCZ. The members of the delegation will acquaint themselves with topical questions relating to League of Communists policy in the economic sphere.

DELEGATION LEAVES FOR ECONOMIC COMMITTEE SESSION WITH GDR

LD241658 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0902 GMT 24 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--A Yugoslav delegation led by Dr Slobodan Gligorijevic, member of the Federal Executive Council, left for Leipzig today for the 16th session of the SFRY-GDR Mixed Committee for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation.

MIKULIC HOLDS TALKS WITH PRESIDENT OF BELGIAN CP

LD242338 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1911 GMT 24 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, September 24 (TANJUG)--President of the Communist Party of Belgium Louis van Gent and Politburo member Urbain Coussement arrived here today at the invitation of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia Presidency.

The two delegations today began the exchange of views of the activities of the two parties. Van Gent and Mikulic considered several international questions and the activity of the workers', communist and other progressive parties in the world.

MIJATOVIC HOLDS TALKS WITH LIBERIAN PARTY DELEGATION

AU242120 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 22 Sep 79 p 6 AU

[Text] Belgrade--Yesterday, Cvijetin Milatovic, member of the SFRY Presidency, received a delegation of the First Liberal Party of the Republic of Liberia led by Clarence Simpson, first national vice chairman of the party, which is visiting our country as a guest of the SAWP Federal Conference. In a cordial and very friendly talk the head of the Liberian delegation paid great tribute to President Tito's role in mutual relations and in the movement of nonalined countries, something which was particularly expressed at the recent summit meeting in Havana.

Continuing their talks, both sides stressed the need for a consistent and persistent implementation of the original and basic principles of the nonalined movement and the decisions of the sixth nonalined summit conference. Certain problems of bilateral relations were also discussed. Both sides expressed the desire and need for the further development of relations between our two nonalined countries in all fields, particularly in the economic field, where the first encouraging steps have been made and where favorable conditions exist for their comprehensive promotion.

TUNISIAN NAVAL SHIPS BEGIN VISIT TO SPLIT

LD250126 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1215 GMT 24 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Split--A group of ships from the Navy of the Republic of Tunisia today sailed into the port of Split where they will pay an unofficial visit. During their stay in Split the crews of these ships will visit cultural and historic sights of the town and the surrounding area.

STATISTICS INSTITUTE ISSUES DATA ON FOREIGN TRADE

LD241832 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1733 GMT 24 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, Sept. 23 (TANJUG)--Yugoslavia's foreign trade organizations doing trade with firms from 140 countries exported goods valued at over 73,700 million dinars in the first eight months this year, or by 15 percent more than in the same period last year.

The highest increase of (?24) percent was realized in trade with [few words indistinct] industrially developed countries in which Yugoslavia sold goods valued at 31,000 million dinars.

Yugoslav purchases on the world market were valued at 153,300 million dinars at the same time, or by 33 percent more than last year, according to the official announcement of the Federal Institute for Statistics.

Most of the purchases were made on the markets of the industrially developed countries, or for about 91,000 million dinars (40 percent up from last year). On the world market, mostly were purchased such items as raw materials and semi-finished goods on which about 98,000 million dinars were spent.

SLOVENIA LC DISCUSSES ATTITUDES TOWARD PERSONAL INCOME

LD242206 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1928 GMT 24 Sep 79 LD

[Summary] Ljubljana--The Presidium of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Slovenia met today to discuss the draft of the social accord on joint foundations and criteria for the formation of resources for personal income. According to Franc Setinc, the action to pay wages in accordance with work done has gained certain success in Slovenia during the past few years. However, practice and the law on Associated Labor have exceeded the renumeration agreement of 1974, so many things have now to be changed.

"France Popit, who chaired the session, stressed that it is not only the text of the social agreement which is in question; rather, it is the solution of the problems which will follow an analytical assessment of jobs. This assessment has not been coordinated according to branches of the economy from the viewpoint of the differentials between structures of workers, conditions of work and excessive income of the managers and of the people in administration. This coordination will not be attained by making appeals but by material pressure and sanctions, if necessary. The League of Communists will do everything it can to insure that those who now violate the law will not be able to do so in future. Social accord, therefore, is primarily an instrument for sorting things out and putting an end to deformation.

Despite progress, said Roman Albreht, one gains the impression that, as far as renumeration is concerned, we are procrastinating. There is lack of effect because the tasks pointed out by Edvard Kardelj have not been outlined from the action viewpoint. What happens is that the difficulties stemming "from the general social climate, from insufficient social activity and shortage of good quality strategic solutions" have not been eliminated. It seems that for the time being our society is not yet fully capable of abandoning the old system of hiring, which treats personal income as if there were production costs, and not as a form of income participation. Our system still hesitates between these two alternatives, and it will remain so as long as we interpret and implement the decisions of the Law on Associated Labor exclusively in a technical and not in a socio-political manner."

The Presidium of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Slovenia was unanimous in its decision to accelerate action to discuss all key questions in the area of renumeration.